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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

SSIE TURNER CROSS-EXAMINED.

les of Alleged Occurrences Changed.

nifest Discrepancies in the Testimony.

ew York, March 22.—Bessie Turner's imony of Friday last, in the suit of on vs. Beecher, stirred up the idle, the ious and prurient to such a degree, that morning the greatest crowd yet beged the doors of the Brooklyn City Court in clamoring for admittance, that they ght hear for themselves all that is left the story. There was the usual commentment of women, and the space in the rt room assigned for the auditors was ked, and the part reserved since the ness of the juror for the counsel and orters was trenched upon. The Plyuth church delegation lacked not a mber. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field and s. Shearman were early in attendance. l were accompanied by Bessie Turner. Beecher and wife arrived somewhat and took their usual places after the rt was opened.

essie Turner resumed the witness stand l her direct examination was continued ex-Judge Porter. Witness first corted her testimony given Friday, and ed that Tilton's first visit to her room s in 1868, and the period when Mr. Tilton ried her to his room was in 1869, when . Greeley was there. Witness then continued: I first visited Mr. Beecher on Deber 1st, 1870, I had not before that told cher of Tilton's visits to my room, but s was the occasion of my visit there ore going to Steubenville. I did not unticipate to any one the charges made Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher. I reved several letters from Mr. Tilton.

Witness was here handed a number of ers, which was identified as having n sent to her by Tilton. Mr. Porter n read one of the letters, dated Mrnon, Ohio, January 5, 1865, from Tilton the witness, chiding her for not taking ter care of her health, as she would for the consequences. The letter was ned, "Yours as ever, Theodore Tilton." other letter was written from St. Louis, cember 20, 1869, informing her of his taring there, and when on his way me at night of visiting a ball room to see w the ladies were dressed. A third let- dated Brooklyn, October 4, 1870, inmed Bessie that Mrs. Tilton was going visit Mrs. Putnam at Marietta, on the lowing Monday. "The house looks ely," said this letter, "since your abce." This letter was also signed, ours ever, Theodore Tilton."

Witness then continued: Mr. and Mrs. ton sent me to boarding school. Mr. ton first told me of his wife's and his inition to send me to boarding school one nday afternoon in his study. Mrs. Tilalso spoke to me about going away, but thing was ever said about my going ay in connection with stories against echer. On Tilton's first visit to my room did not lie down, as I am stated to have n, but was reclining over the bed when kissed me good night.

Witness handed a letter dated January 1870.]

The letter is in my handwriting, and was tated to me by Tilton; I think Mrs. Til- was then at home; it was in the secondry back bed room; he was perfectly well the time; he was talking about Mrs. nse, and I told him he had endeavored hire me to go round to Beecher and tell n of this story, which, however, I reed to do. Mr. Tilton then asked me to py this off and put my name to it, which did.

Mr. Porter then read a letter, written to s. Tilton, dated January 6, 1871, which ormed her that Mrs. Morse had endeavd to procure her to circulate injurious ries about her husband. Another letter, ed January 12, was read, stating that story of Tilton carrying her from her d was a wicked lie.

The witness then continued: I wrote second note at the urgent solicitation of s. Tilton. I did tell some five persons t Tilton had attempted to violate my son. Mr. Tilton was aware I told this tter. I did not tell this story as fully to se persons as I told it here.

The direct examination of Bessie Turner s here closed, and she was surrendered the counsel for the prosecution. The m and buzz that passed through the rt room as Judge Porter took his seat, re promptly hushed as Judge Fullerton se to begin the cross-examination. As first sound of the first question was ard, everybody was bent forward, every e was bent upon the witness, and every stood ears, that not one tone of the swer or expression of the countenance ould be lost.

The witness replied to the questions of . Fullerton in substance as follows: I et Mr. Tilton with Mr. and Mrs. Sharon in ly or August, 1804; I was there off and for ten years. I left them several times d came back again. I was the first time t them I went to Sprinfield, Mass.; I nt in the winter and returned in the ring. I resided there at Mrs. Vining's, aming to preserve myself and flowers. I do t remember the year I went there, nor d I any trouble there; Mrs. Vining has complaints against me. I do not know ere I went when I left Mrs. Vining; I nt either to the Elizabeth street Home to Mrs. Tilton's. If I went to the Home do not remember how long I reined there, or what year it was in Elizabeth street. I was at the me two or three times, but I do not remember where I went to after leaving it the st time; I was not at the Home before I nt to Mr. Tilton's, but only while I was Mr. Tilton's; I went on one occasion, er leaving the Home to live with Mr. vid Dows in Twenty-second street; I is there when they removed to Tarrytown; I went there early in the spring and t there in the fall. After leaving there ame to Mrs. Tilton's; I think Mrs. Tilon was at home, and her mother was ere when I returned. I don't remember Mrs. Tilton was at Tarrytown in the summer. I have a slight recollection of eeting Mrs. Tilton at Tarrytown. There nothing by which I could fix the time at hich I went to the Home. I was with em a week when they lived in Twenty-ird street.

It was in the spring, the first time of hom's visits to my bed room, in 1868; and e second occasion, in 1869, was in the mmer. I think Mrs. Tilton was away at onticello the first time. [Handed a letr.] I am not sure, but think this was y handwriting. I did write a letter om Tarrytown to Mrs. Tilton. I do not cognize this letter as being in my handriting, but after examining the letter osely, witness said: Yes, this is in my riting.

Mr. Fullerton then read the letter, addressed Mrs. Tilton, and dated May 21, 1871, it the writer spoke of the pretty walks the neighborhood, of having attended urch on Sunday, but not caring so much going in the afternoon to hear Beecher's. The riter asked for a picture of Mrs. Tilton d Carroll. The letter was signed "Bessie rner."

The witness continued: I left Mr. Dows' the summer of 1869, and went to Tilton's. was in the summer of 1869 that Tilton me to my room; this was after my return om the house. Mr. Greeley was at Tilon's and spent two or three weeks there at summer. I came from Tarrytown in e cars. I think Mr. Dows' family went to alifornia about May, 1869, and Mrs. Dows, think, went there. When I returned to ilton's, in 1869, I remained there two or ree weeks, and then went to Keyport, to s father's. I think Miss Annie Tilton, r. Tilton's sister, was there, and Kate Mconald, the servant. No person went with e to Keyport. I think this was in the rly part of the fall. Mrs. Tilton was ay, I think, at Monticello, but I did not turn until after she had got back. When went to the house I found her there. ate McDonald remained at Keyport. e at Tilton's about three weeks before went to Keyport, and saw Mr. Greey there. There were then in the ouse Mr. Greeley, Mr. Tilton and ate Burke. When I left there they ere all the parties in the house. I o not remember seeing Kate McDonald ere when I left. After leaving Keyport went to Mrs. Putnam's in February, 1870, d remained there nine or ten months, turning in November, 1870. I returned ith Mr. Tilton, because I thought she as not in good health and should not be lowed to travel alone. I had no trouble ith Mrs. Dows, nor made any trouble in at family. I remember once, while cutng out my dress, being reproved for not ompying my time in sewing; was not aken to task for falsehoods there. Mrs. ows gave me permission to go and see Mrs. ilton on one occasion, but I do not know hether I returned again or not; of this I m not certain.

Mr. Fullerton asked if witness had not tated in her examination that Mrs. Dows ad gone to California when she (witness) as there a month.

Counsel on the other side objected, and n argument ensued. Mr. Fullerton said e did this to ascertain if the witness had ade a mistake in her testimony or not.

Judge Neilson allowed the question, and witness replied that she did not, to the best f her recollection.

Mr. Fullerton then called for the reading of the record, and it did not appear that witness had said directly "about a month." he witness had said she went there in the eginning of May and they had left at the nd of the month.

The witness continued: I was there when hey left, but I do not recollect that I was here on their return. During their absence the family was composed of Mary, Annie, Susie and baby Dows. There was also a lady housekeeper, Mrs. Rogers, there. Mrs. Dows paid me my wages before I left finally.

The witness was asked if this was after Mrs. Dows' return from California, and, after a long pause, she said: Mrs. Dows paid me some money before I visited Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Dows must have given me this money before she went to California or after she returned. This is all the answer I can give at present.

"Well," said Mr. Fullerton, "we will give you until after recess to refresh your recollection about the matter." The time for recess having arrived, the court rose.

After recess, the crowd in the court room was larger than at the morning session. Mr. Moulton came in with Mr. Beach and took a seat near the witness chair.

Miss Turner resumed her place and the cross-examination continued, as follows: I am now positive that I was at Mrs. Dows' when she returned from California; my memory was refreshed during recess by Mrs. Tilton. I think I went to Mrs. Tilton's when I left Mrs. Dows'. The Working Women's Home is at Waverly place and Elizabeth street, in New York. I think the second visit of Tilton to my room was in 1869, and the first in 1868, in the summer. At the latter time my impression is that Mrs. Tilton was absent from home. I was sleeping alone in the second story front bedroom. Mrs. Tilton sometimes slept in the front part, and at other times in the back part of the house. I do not remember where the children slept then. At that time I was lying there, and Tilton came in to bid me good night, and he stroked my hair and remarked how soft it was. He put his hand on my neck. I removed it, and he said "Why, Bessie, darling, how modest you are!" He said people in the best classes of society generally gave such caresses; that even ministers gave them. I told him I did not care what people in the best society did. He talked to me about marriage and affinities, and asked me to allow him to love and caress me, and that no harm should happen to me. I thought this conversation on his part was strange. I was then about seventeen years of age. I was not shocked. I studied over his language, as I did not know what he meant. I was angry when he put his hand on my neck. I had up to this time been very much attached to Mrs. Tilton, but do not think I told her then of that occurrence. I remember this distinctly saying, "Why, Bessie, dear, how painfully modest you are." I did not know what he meant by "affinities" and "physical expressions of love." In the summer of 1874 I was on a visit to some friends in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and came on to Brooklyn in August. While here I went before the Church Committee and testified before them. I spoke to them of two occasions on which Tilton visited my room. The question was put to me, "Did Theodore Tilton ever attempt your rum?" and I answered, Yes, he did on two occasions." I think I told the committee that Mrs. Tilton was at Monticello on one of these occasions. I do not remember saying Mrs. Tilton was in Schoharie. I now know that she was at Monticello, and I must have been mistaken when I told the committee Schoharie. This was in 1869. I was mistaken in stating before the committee that on the first occasion, when I was carried into his room, I woke in his arms. I was also mistaken when I said that the two events occurred near together. I said to them that I thought Mrs. Tilton was at Schoharie on one of these occasions. I was in Steubenville from 1871 until I returned to Brooklyn, in 1874. I only times of my going before the committee about ten minutes before it occurred. I talked with General Tracy before I went there. On second night after I arrived in the city I went before the committee. My father left me at Mr. Halliday's, and he took me up to Mrs. Ovington's. It was in the morning that I went there, and that evening I appeared before the committee. I saw Mrs. Tilton there, and during my stay the object of my appearing before the committee was mentioned. I do not think it was mentioned until General Tracy called. I did not talk of the occurrences at Mrs. Ovington's or Mr. Halliday's until General Tracy called. The committee met at eight, and General Tracy called between seven and eight. I am sure I did not talk with him two hours. I do not remember who went with me before the committee. I talked over the subject with a great many parties afterward—with Mrs. Tilton, with Mr. Sharman and others. I found afterward, on looking over the evidence given by me on that occasion, that I had made some mistakes in my testimony. I was then stopping at Mrs. Purdy's when I made this discovery. Mrs. Morse was also there, but I did not talk over the matter with her, or as to the testimony given by me. When I made the discovery it was after reflection. I cast over the testimony in my own mind when the mistakes were discovered by me. There was a book of testimony given me by Mr. Shearman, but I never looked at it. I discovered some of my discrepancies through talking with Mr. Mitchell, who was at Mrs. Purdy's section. Why was it that this man Sheridan had been selected and sent back to those people, who before condemned him and prayed for his removal? Was it (Johnson) knew the determination of the people of the South. Their great object was to be restored to the Union. He would tell some men who were acting behind the curtain, that if they expected to stir up another civil strife and, amid the war-cry and strife, have one little power for a third term, they might bid farewell to liberty. [Applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDENT *pro tem* (Ferry, of Michigan).—The Chair will inform the gentleman from Tennessee to inform the galleries that it is in violation of the rules of the Senate to express approval or disapproval of the proceedings of the Senate. The Sergeant-at-Arms will put a sufficient force in the galleries to preserve order.

Mr. JOHNSON argued at length in opposition to a third term, and spoke of officers of the United States receiving presents, and in this connection said that this question of gift-taking would be just as legitimate a subject to consider here to-day as the subject we have now under consideration. We could consider just as well a resolution expressing an opinion with reference to officers of the United States receiving gifts from citizens of the United States. Why not consider a subject like this? Let the popular heart understand, and let it respond. It is time we turned our attention to things like this. I merely allude to it for the purpose of making a general application to anybody who is guilty of like conduct.

He next spoke of the action of the President in Louisiana affairs, and said: We find that the United States will guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. Has the President of the United States such a power? I do not understand such to be the case. Does that provision authorize the Executive, upon his own volition, to go and take charge, in person or by his agent—some man selected from the army—of the government of a State? No, sir; there is no such thing in the Constitution, and interfering in the State of Louisiana in taking charge of that government, is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. If this course is to be practiced, all the Federal Government is going to be a partner to disappointed candidates to the office of governor of a State. I see we have inaugurated a state of things that will result in the overthrow of the Constitution, which binds the nation together and is the foundation of the Government. Why, the time has been in the country, and since my recollection, too, that if any act like this—if an usurpation like this—had been attempted, it would have produced a shock throughout the nation. The nation would have been indignant from one extreme to the other, and would have been ready to hurl from power the perpetrator of such an act. But now we see things differently. We can see men come into power and exercise power not authorized by the organic law of the land. We have gone outside of the Constitution in a way that will bring this Government to an end, or change its character so that its present features and present structure will all be lost.

The Senator here referred to the orders sent to Sheridan, to proceed to New Orleans, and said: Here is a general of the army who is sent back to the people that repudiated him, with authority to go and override the civil authority and to mark himself out an empire, prescribe the limits of his government, or what he shall take under control. He marks out the limits of his command, his power is as absolute as that of an emperor. Look at the advances which usurpation is making, and if we do not come to some calm, sober and deliberately, without party bias or prejudice, we find that these acts are none other than those of usurpation and tyranny. Where does all this power come from? and I might ask "Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed, that he hath grown so great?" that he can prescribe and lay down empires and place commanders over them? It is time the country was awakened and considered these things. If the excitement has been so high in times gone by that many things have been overlooked, I think the time has arrived, and I trust the excitement has gone down and that the American people can return to the organic law of the land. It is time that the people had begun to consider and weigh well these things.

Mr. JOHNSON described the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, and continued: I cannot regard the action of that military, or of the President, as in accordance with the Constitution. I cannot record my vote for this resolution. I will not vote against it, however, because it is a Republican measure, but I will vote against it on principle. This resolution calls on the Senate to express an opinion favoring practices which I think are unauthorized and unwarranted. But, if we record one vote sanctioning Presidential interference, what are we to do in other cases? Why single out this particular act, and, in principle, sanction it and not sanction all the high-handed measures which preceded it?

The action of the President in Arkansas affairs was denounced by the Senator, who referred to the growth of Federal power as follows: We see how this power travels. An empire laid off in the South, commanded by a military chief; then we come along to the Force bill; then we come along to an indorsement by Congress; and, looking over these things, we inquire what lies behind all this? Don't we see that the change of opinion, that the change of position must be for some reason? There must be something behind all this action of the President; there must be something to explain his inconsistency; there must be something that underlies all this. The Force bill, with authority to take away State governments; an arbitrary military empire laid off in the South and placed under control of a dictator, must be something. We can only look at it in the light of events that will transpire in the approaching Presidential election. When we have a conqueror and usurper installed in the Government, and he has gone on extending his military power until he has accomplished his purpose, the time may come when some member in the other hall may introduce a resolution like this:

WHEREAS, Great disturbances and dissatisfactions exist in the country, and for the sake of preserving peace and harmony in the country; be it *Resolved*, That A or B is hereby declared President." I don't care whether you call him monarch or king or President—for the next Presidential term or the next eight years. What would you do then? Where is the power to prevent it? Where is the army? where is the navy? What could you do? The impotence and weakness of an unarmed people, when brought in contact with an armed one, all know. We would be powerless, and I here to-day, in presence of this Senate, warn the people against the approaching danger. I tell my countrymen, that President, that the empire is ahead, and that instead of having a free and republican government now, we have a kind of government which is called empire. There is a military government, where the country is ruled by a military chieftain, and where the army is the power. That is the government you have got now—the army is the power. We have got a stratocracy. We have not got a democracy; we have not got a republican form of government that is all the form of government you have got. How far off is the empire? How far off is military despotism? I warn the people of my native country against the dangers which are coming. Don't let us talk about party. Let the people who oppose the Government run it for awhile. Let us bring the hearts of the people up to the Government and arouse them against the corruption, against the profligacy, against the usurpations of the Administration. The Administration is trying to overthrow the Government. Let every one of us here be the champion of government, and effect from power the corrupt and usurping ruler. And instead of the resolution now before the Senate, would to God President Johnson could take charge (if I was permitted to prepare the resolution) that Cato used to the ambassador of Cæsar, when the ambassador approached him and called Cæsar Imperator, and said that his name would be second to none but that of Cæsar. I would say to this emperor—I would say to this dictator—what Cato would say to public authority—"Go and tell this emperor to disband his legions and restore the liberties of the people." This I would say to him, even as humble as I am. I would tell this dictator, by amendments upon the Constitution and close the gulf between the people and power and prosperity to the country. Do this, and I will promise you that the country will to gain his pardon from the people for his violations of the Constitution of his country and the transcendant impositions that he has practiced upon the country. This, even as humble as I am, for the sake of peace, for the sake of concord, for the restoration of prosperity, I am even willing to mount the rostrum and strive to gain this pardon from an indignant people. You must close up the gulf, restore peace and prosperity to the country. Let peace and prosperity be the watchword, and God will bless the country, and may God save the Constitution! I know when I give utterance to this it comes from a heart that never failed in its faith. Let us come up to this good work. Let us forget what has been heretofore. Let us lay aside our personal differences. Let us lay aside our party feelings. Let us give up our parties to the Constitution of our country, and lay them on the altar in defense of the Constitution. [Applause in the galleries, which was checked by the PRESIDENT *pro tem.*]

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech, Mr. WILSON, of the floor, arose and spoke in opposition to the resolution. He could not perceive or imagine any motive for the resolution except to further strengthen the hands of the President—a power already so vast as to threaten the free exercise of the concurrent powers of the Government, and which required only an act of Congress to render it absolute and imperial.

Messrs. WITHERS and RANDOLPH opposed the resolution.

Mr. WILSON moved as a substitute for the resolution proposed by Mr. Anthony on Saturday, the following:

Resolved, That the action of the President in the employment of the United States to enforce the unwarrantable, *ex parte* and private order of Judge Durell, issued on the 5th of December, 1872, directing Mark Marshall to seize the building occupied as a State House for the assembling Legislature of Louisiana; in installing and upholding, as the Executive of the government of that State, Mr. Pitt Kellogg, who was not elected to that office by the people; in forcibly reinstating the said Kellogg in said office of Governor after he was peaceably ousted by order of the same; in permitting, without censure or rebuke, United States soldiers to invade the hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and to eject therefrom persons claiming to be members thereof, and thus destroying the organization of that body, is contrary to the spirit of republican institutions and cannot be approved by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN moved to adjourn.

Mr. ANTHONY said he understood there were but few more Senators on the other side who desired to speak, and he did not know that any Senator on his side of the chamber desired to speak. If no conclusion could be reached at a reasonable hour to-morrow, and therefore would not oppose an adjournment now. He gave notice, however, that he would call up the pending question of the resolution to remain to-morrow until a vote should be reached.

Mr. THURMAN then modified his motion so as to make it executive session. After a few minutes the doors reopened and the Senate adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN TORNADO.

More Casualties Reported—Much Suffering in the Devastated Districts.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 22.—Rev. J. Wellington, who was presiding at the Elam church, near Camak, when the tornado struck it, reports Mr. Louis Jones killed, five seriously injured and fifteen others slightly wounded. Fifteen houses were destroyed near Millledgeville, and some casualties are reported. At Sparta, Mrs. S. D. Massey and Miss Berry were killed by falling timbers. The Coroner of Columbia county, arrived here to-day, reports the destruction of life and property as fearful. The territory, the line of the tornado is a desolate waste. In addition to the loss of property already reported at Appling, he reports the Methodist and Baptist churches and the academy demolished. Reports of disasters are coming in from Hepzibah, in Richmond county, where the storm raged with terrific fury, destroying houses and fences and tearing up trees. There is great distress in the devastated districts, and urgent need for assistance. Contributions sent to the Mayor of Augusta will be distributed to the afflicted.

ST. LOUIS.

Decision of the Keokuk Northern Line Suit.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—A long pending suit, involving the validity of the sale of 1,518 shares of stock in the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company to Mr. T. Davidson, was decided by Judge Krum, of the Circuit Court, to-day, in Davidson's favor. The motion of Davidson, to dissolve an injunction granted some time ago to restrain him from voting, selling or in any way disposing of this stock, was granted.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Middle States, clear and cold weather, with brisk north to east winds and decidedly high barometer. For the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, increasing cloudiness, slowly rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds and falling barometer.

The steamer City of Chester, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The annual convocation of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masons began in Indianapolis to-day.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned yesterday *sine die*. The last act passed was one withdrawing the license tax from hotels and allowing them to make contracts with boarders.

The Democrats of St. Louis yesterday nominated the following city ticket: Mayor, Arthur B. Barret; Comptroller, R. P. Hannakamp; Auditor, General William Senette; Treasurer, Andrew Geisel; Register, Richard Walsh.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ANDREW JOHNSON LET LOOSE.

Slangy and Ungrammatical Abuse of the President.

The Ghost of Cæsar Set Up to Alarm the People.

THE SENATE LIKELY TO ADJOURN TO-DAY.

New Rate on Third Class Mail Matter Now in Force.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1875.

A Johnson. His Speech.

The *debut* of Andrew Johnson in the Senate, to-day, attracted an immense crowd, the majority of whom were ladies. On the floor of the Senate were Mr. Randall and other Democratic representatives. The Senator evidently had himself well charged beforehand, and let drive in all directions, ventilating old disputes and murdering the English language with familiar ease. The sentiments of those in the galleries were quite evident from the disposition to applaud all unusual versions upon the Republican party and the present Administration. The Senator set out with the declaration that he did not intend to deal in personalities, as was doubtless expected of him, but would confine himself to the general line of the question in view; and he adhered to this by heaping the bitterest abuse upon the President. His own connection with that office, it is said by his friends to-night, should have taught him some of the proprieties of his position. It is now thought that the Senate will sit the discussion out to-morrow and vote and finally adjourn.

The New Postage Rates.

The confusion occasioned in the various postoffices by the delay in the enforcement of the new postage on third rate matter, has induced the Postmaster General to put the law in operation at once instead of waiting until the first of April, as at first intended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1875.

COMMISSIONERS OF FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The Attorney General has decided that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot accept the resignations of the Commissioners of the Freedman's bank, tendered a few days ago, with the condition that their acceptance should release their bond; nor can the Commissioners demand the divesture of their trust until the affairs of the bank are finally adjudicated, or Congress, by new legislation, comes to their relief. To relieve the present Commissioners would be to relieve from responsibility the only executive officers to whom depositors may look for the final administration of the law under which they accepted office, making no provision for their successors.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: John Barker, United States Marshal Western District of Michigan; Postmasters—J. T. Harlan, Effingham, Ill.; J. W. Clinton, Polo, Ill.; O. P. Snyder, Pine Bluff, Ark.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Interior Department will, as soon as possible, dispatch a competent geologist to examine the Black Hills country and ascertain accurately its mineral wealth.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

An United States Judge in Memphis Instructs the Grand Jury that the Civil Rights Bill is Unconstitutional.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—Judge Emmons, of the United States Court, to-day delivered an elaborate and exhaustive charge to the Grand Jury in reference to Civil Rights. The Judge said: You ask whether it is a crime for which you have a right to find an indictment, that a negro has been denied the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of the theaters and other places of the State. Such a denial is not an offense over which Congress can give this court jurisdiction. These are matters which the State government alone controls. Parties who think themselves aggrieved can bring their civil action in their own courts at their own discretion, or may then make can be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Until the three recent amendments to the National Constitution, which abolished slavery and attempted to protect the civil and political rights of the freedmen, all parties conceded that the Federal Government had no power whatever to interfere with any citizen in this. The punishment of murder, arson, assaults and batteries, trespasses, frauds, injuries to reputation, obstruction to the administration of justice in the courts and theatres, and forcing the right of being accommodated in inns and by common carriers within the State, were matters not only not granted to the General Government, but in the Constitution itself expressly reserved to the State. The vast mass of civil and political rights included in the compendious phrase "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," rested entirely under State protection. To this familiar and unquestioned truism there was universal assent then, and is now. The only question presented for judicial determination is, Have these amendments completely changed the federal character of our Government? Because it is entirely evident that if Congress has the power of regulating the theater and other places of amusement, of inns and of all other cities of the Union, this necessarily involves the power of protecting the more sacred and important rights of the colored citizens.

He then reviews the Thirteenth Amendment and declares it abolished slavery and did no more. He also reviews at great length the Fourteenth Amendment, and says the clauses forbidding States to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the laws, have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent the arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without due process, adjudicator or process, and to prevent the establishment of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all the inhabitants, too, beyond all controversy, are aimed at the action of the State only, and have no reference to individuals. He cites decisions in the Illinois, Ohio and other courts in support of this, and also the slaughter house cases of the Supreme Court. (16th Wallace.)

CHICAGO.

Meeting of General Freight Agents—Tariff from St. Louis and Chicago to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, March 22.—At a meeting of the general freight agents of all Eastern roads leading into Chicago, which was held here to-day, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road stated that the road had cut the rates on pork and on fourth class freight destined for New York, and affirmed that this was proper and right, since a part of the transportation of such freight is by way of water. All other agents denied that cutting was necessary, and protested on the part they represented. The Union Pacific Railroad to-day fixed the rates of freight from Chicago and St. Louis to San Francisco, which are identical with those from New York to San Francisco. Hitherto the rates from St. Louis and Chicago have been higher than those from New York. The following rates were adopted: First class freight, $5 00; second class, $4 00; third class, $3 00; fourth class, $2 50; class A, $2 25; class B, $2 00; class C, $1 75; class D, $1 50.

Ice Gorge in the Delaware.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 22.—An ice gorge has formed in the Delaware, at Shoemaker's, six miles above Water Gap, and extends back eighteen miles to Dingman's. Ice is piled from ten to fifteen feet high all the way, and much alarm is felt along the valley at the probable consequences.

New England last year consumed 4,000,000 tons of coal, at an average cost of $8 a ton. This gives an aggregate of $32,000,000 spent in one year for a staple regarded by many people of minor importance.

GREATEST BARGAINS

Ever Offered in Pianos and Organs.

In order to make room for our spring stock of Pianos and Organs, we must close our present assortment, and in order to do this within the next two weeks we will offer *greatly reduced* prices. Since we have always been noted for selling lower than any other piano house in this city, but we are now confident we excel ourselves, and the price at which we will, for the next two weeks, furnish a first-class Piano or Organ was never heard of in this city before, and it will be years before such another chance is offered again. So if you want to get a first-class instrument, fully warranted by the most reliable house in this city, and at a lower price than was ever offered before, please call on

MELLOR & ROHE, 57 Fifth avenue.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

THE CABRERA MOVEMENT—CASTELAR RESIGNS HIS PROFESSORSHIP.

MADRID, March 22.—Only eight of the Carlist chieftains followed General Cabrera in going over to King Alfonso. Castelar has resigned his professorship in the University in consequence of the Government re-establishing in schools and colleges the text books and prospectuses prescribed during Queen Isabella's reign, and otherwise changing the manner of public instruction.

MORE FROM CABRERA.

PARIS, March 22.—General Cabrera has issued another manifesto, explaining his recent declaration in favor of Alfonso. He says he wishes for peace. Don Carlos has learned nothing and refuses to follow his advice, which is to gain the esteem of his country by peaceful means. Cabrera says he was not against war while the country was plunged in anarchy, but now that a Prince has been crowned who boasts that the designation "most catholic" is his proudest title, Spaniards will incurs a grave responsibility if they continue to promote internal discord.

England.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 22.—Count de Jarnac, the French ambassador, died to-night.

H. L. Bateman, the well known theatrical manager, died to-day.

THE GREAT REVIVAL.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey held a conference with ministers of all denominations to consider the question of continuing the revival movement which they have opened with such extraordinary success. It was arranged that Mr. Moody should, by telegraph, invite to England some of the most popular preachers in America.

Italy.

STATUE OF DANIELE MANIN IN VENICE.

VENICE, March 22.—A statue of Manin, the patriot hero of Venice, was unveiled to-day, with splendid ceremonies and great enthusiasm on the part of the public. The day was observed as a holiday, the city was richly decorated and to-night there is a general illumination.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 22.—The steamships State of Indiana and Baltic, from New York, arrived out.

MOVILLE, March 22.—Stormer Satmatian, from Portland, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 22, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000 in sovereigns. Consols for money and account 93@93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107⅝; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 104⅜. Erie, 19½. New York Central 92⅞. Illinois Central 92⅞. Pennsylvania 58¾. Refined petroleum 10¾@10¾d. Linseed oil 28s 6d.

PARIS, March 22.—Rentes 64 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 6⅜; do Orleans 6⅜. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 8,700 American. Breadstuffs quiet.

ANTWERP, March 22.—Refined petroleum 27¾ francs.

FIRE IN TIDIOUTE.

Nineteen Buildings Destroyed—Loss One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, PA., March 22, 1875.

A large fire broke out this morning, at four o'clock, and destroyed nineteen places of business in the heart of the town. Justices' dockets for sixteen years and borough records are all destroyed. Among those burned out are Day & Company, Tidioute and Triumph Hill Oil Company; A. J. Thompson, oil, coal and benzine dealer, with fine office and dwelling above; John Siggin's dry goods store; Dunn & Culver, wholesale and retail grocers; Chaffee's boot and shoe store; Hillesheim's boot and shoe store, Henry Fullpart's butcher shop, W. A. Green's restaurant, and Greenthal's and Simon's clothing store. The loss is $100,000, insured for $20,000. The fire was unquestionably incendiary, but no arrests have been made.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Machinery, Metal Patterns or Small Keyless Patterns and Model Works of all kinds, call on SCHLICHTER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to $20,000 in a well established manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now compose the firm. These sales can be made to reach $200,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on Real City or Allegheny County property. Also, Mortgages must run from two to three years. For full particulars call on or address C. SEMPLE, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, having all fixtures necessary for comfort, on Ridge avenue, No. 184. Apply at 182 North avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR RENT — DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water, No. 172 Wylie avenue. Apply at FRED. A. ABEL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT — STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 136 Penn avenue. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VERNER, No. 177 Penn avenue, or W. H. KINCAID, 122 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—WOOD STREET CORNER OFFICE AND STORE, on first floor of No. 46 Wood street, corner of Third avenue. Apply to JAMES SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, on opposite corner.

FOR RENT—APRIL 1st, 1875, WAREHOUSE No. 11 Wood street. To a good tenant will be given the privilege of all the Agencies of Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, No. 61 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, No. 181 Liberty street, five doors above Sixth street (late St. Clair), at present occupied by J. P. Smith, Son & Co. Possession April 1st. Inquire of J. P. SMITH, No. 49 Sixth street.

FOR RENT — DWELLING — THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 132 Center avenue, containing 8 large Rooms and Wash and Coal yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 134 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK Dwelling, nearly new, containing 6 large Rooms with finished Attic, Gas and Water inside. Located at No. 280 Western avenue, between Sandusky and Chartiers streets, Allegheny. Rent moderate. Apply at 282 Western avenue, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—A FINE NEW RESIDENCE, 12 Rooms, elegantly finished, all modern improvements, beautiful and healthy location, one square from the Fair Grounds, Allegheny. Also, a Farm of 10 acres, too, beyond all controversy, are aimed at the action of the State only, and have no reference to individuals. He cites decisions in the Illinois, Ohio and other courts in support of this, and also the slaughter house cases of the Supreme Court. (16th Wallace.)

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Second floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other office; well lighted and heated; Washroom, Water Closet. Inquire at

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1875.

THE total value of foreign merchandise imported into New York last week amounted to $5,374,493.

THERE is one thing for which we have forgotten, thus far, to thank the members of the Legislature—and that is, that we were not afflicted with copies of the so-called *Legislative Record*.

THE question of a Dominion Exhibition, to be held at some central location during the approaching autumn, is being discussed by a meeting of delegates at Ottawa from the various provinces.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S philippic of yesterday was unquestionably a very spirited performance, although its logic was quite groggy. ANDY is evidently bidding heavily for the Bourbon Presidental nomination.

LOUISIANA bonds are going up steadily in New Orleans, and among the business men of the State there is a strong and growing feeling that the status of the State government ought to be regarded as finally settled.

IT IS a fact not generally known that there is only one American subsidized mail line of steamers now leaving the port of New York. That is the Brazilian line, and the term of its subsidy expires this fall.

AT A recent spelling contest ex-Senator SCHURZ went down under the word "pianissimo." He also had a bad spell at Cincinnati in 1872, immediately after the "Liberal" Convention had nominated GREELEY, when he softly gave vent to his overburdened feelings by playing "The heart bowed down," pianissimo.

IS UNDER the provisions of that precious piece of legislative stupidity and chicanery, the new postal law, the Postmaster-General has power to suspend its operations until the first of April, why can he not hold it in abeyance until the meeting of the next Congress? But if it must be put into effect, no fitter date could possibly be selected than that which Mr. JEWELL has chosen. It is All-Fool's Day.

"THE Civil Rights bill has proved fatal to hotels throughout the South. Every exchange that comes to us tells of the demise of some hitherto well known inn."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

And just to think of the naughty blue blood of the aristocratic South demeaning itself to the level of the accommodations of ordinary "boarding houses," simply on account of that dreadful Sambo! Chivalry, where art thou?

IN PARIS, at the solicitation of Minister WASHBURNE, a committee of patrons have been formed to make arrangements for the participation by France in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, with the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE as President. The members of the committee are among the most prominent men in France, and will, no doubt, exert great influence in bringing to our great national show the finest specimens of French skill and handiwork.

THERE is undoubtedly an uneasy feeling in financial circles in England. The constant outflow of gold to France, and the shipment of considerable amounts from London back to this country, make the Bank of England apprehensive of a drain of specie. Still we do not share the apprehensions entertained by some of our contemporaries of an impending financial panic. The very fact of the prevalent anxiety will tend to put British capital on its guard, and thus help to avert a crash.

AN IMPORTANT decision in bankruptcy has just been rendered by the United States District Court of Indiana, to the effect that when a debt from one partner to a bankrupt firm is incurred by the consent or privity of the other partners, proof of the joint creditors against the separate estate will not be admitted in a court of bankruptcy; and that, when all the assets of a bankrupt firm are expended in the payment of costs, and there is no fund to be divided among the firm creditors, the firm and individual creditors must be paid *pari passu* out of the separate estate of each partner. This decision is of interest to lawyers and business men generally.

A GENERAL impression appears to obtain that wheat is destined to play a very important part in the anticipated early revival of business, particularly in the Northwest. Prices are now unusually low, even at the recent advance; there is a glut of money in the country, which is waiting for even temporary investment in something that is more legitimate and secure than promissory notes or speculative corporation shares, and there is ground for the belief that the export demand for wheat will be much larger than was anticipated a few months ago. The financial effect of an advance in the price of this staple to the average rates of the past four or five years, would be very great indeed.

WE learn from the Alabama *State Journal* that the Democrats of that State have at length mustered up courage enough to call a Convention to revise the State Constitution. At one time it was supposed they had abandoned the idea, and it is now affirmed by them that but for the failure to pass "Force bill" through Congress, the convention would not have been held. Now, however, they say that they can do as they please. "Local self-government" is in the ascendancy, and hence they have nothing to fear. The great fault of the present Constitution, in their view, is the fact that it obliterates all distinctions of race or color. They do not believe for a moment that the status of the negro is permanently fixed, and they want so to shape their organic law as to promote and facilitate the reactionary and retrogressive aims and purposes they so steadily hold in view.

THE New York bank statement for last week, as reported in the Sunday papers of that city, is unexpectedly favorable. The banks, without any inconvenience to their customers, have reduced their loans $5,087,900, which in turn caused a liquidation in deposits to the extent of $5,081,900. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the gold clique to decrease the specie, this item shows an increase of $192,900. The receipts of gold coin from San Francisco and other points have undoubtedly caused the increase in the specie of the banks. A gain of $788,900 in legal tenders is gratifying, and indicates that the attempts recently made to get up the rates of interest have started currency to that center from various points. The excess of reserve held by the banks on Saturday afternoon was $4,795,775, against $2,943,500 for the week before. The *Bulletin* of yesterday says:

"The gain in legal tenders is, considering the manipulations of the clique, still more surprising, as it is known that currency has been sent to the neighboring interior to prepare for the local demand throughout New England and the Middle States incident to the first of April annual settlements. The banks are without doubt in a much better position than the statement shows."

WE HAVE already mentioned the fact that a concurrent resolution has been introduced in the Democratic Missouri Legislature to pardon that notorious JAMES and YOUNGER brothers for all the acts committed by them during the period of their outlawry. Among the "whereases" which preface the resolution is the expression of a firm belief that these incorrigible thieves and murderers are "too brave to be mean, too generous to be revengeful, and too gallant and honorable to betray a friend or break a promise." To be sure the persons referred to in the above eloquent terms of admiration, were in the habit, whenever they got a chance, of throwing railroad trains off the track and robbing the unarmed and defenseless passengers; it is not disputed that their hands are imbrued with the blood of more than one officer of the law who has attempted to arrest them; that they hesitated at no crime, however fiendish, in order to wreak their vengeance and that they have brought mourning, desolation and woe into scores of otherwise happy homes in the State which they still hold in terror—but what of that? They were, and are rebel bushwackers, and it is not to be expected that a body composed of genuine, old-fashioned Democrats like the Missouri Legislature, could fail to grant them their proper meed of praise. They should by all means accept the loving invitation extended to them, and come back. They would be of immense service to the Democracy of that State in vindicating its "principles" and upholding its "banner!"

THERE is a general expression of rejoicing throughout all the States of the Mississippi Valley at the adoption of the "EADS jetty" system by Congress for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. The amended text of the bill has just been printed. The work is to be "substantially begun" within eight months, and a depth of twenty feet must be secured within thirty months. The channel is to ultimately be thirty feet deep and three hundred and forty feet broad. By the time this depth and breadth have been permanently secured, the United States is to pay Captain EADS $5,250,000, in installments of $500,000, and the latter is to guarantee and maintain such a channel for twenty years, receiving $100,000 a year therefor, or his responsibility and his remuneration are to cease together, at the option of the Government, with the payment of the gross sum. The bill is hedged all about with guards against fraud or failure to fulfill the contract. That the improvement is likely to be of great value to the commercial interests of the thirteen States which have business on that river and its tributaries, is sufficiently indicated by the tone of the Eastern press concerning the matter. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"The objective point of the project is the West India and South American trade. The Chicago and St. Louis grocers and architectural iron workers, the Chicago and Milwaukee tanners and lumber dealers, the Pittsburgh tool makers, and the St. Louis and St. Paul grain dealers have despatched 'missionaries,' or drummers and buyers, to the leading Gulf, Carribean Sea and South Atlantic cities to break open a new avenue. This is a diversion of business which the New England seaport cities should look sharply after. Fish, machinery, cotton goods, and boots and shoes can as well be drawn to the waters of the Mississippi for this peculiar trade as flour, grain, oil, and tobacco are now brought to the Atlantic. The departed glory of Salem's East Indiamen, the struggling graneries of Boston, San Francisco's avarice for the New Bedford oils, New York's control of the Connecticut fishermen, are but suggesters of what might be said regarding this new Western competition."

THE REVISED FREIGHT RATES.

The first fruits of the organization of our business men into the Chamber of Commerce was felt yesterday, in a very pleasant way, as concerns two of the important interests of our city. The publication of the reduced tariff on oil *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the presentation of the letter of Colonel SCOTT, promising pro rata freights on grain, handled by Pittsburgh dealers, were important events to our business interests. In both these instances, the rates established previous to this time were virtually prohibitory, making it impossible for Pittsburgh to ship either grain or petroleum to the East by the Pennsylvania road. The new arrangements, therefore, are received with pleasure by the oil and grain interests, as affording them an opportunity for legitimate development hitherto denied them. It is also considered not unlikely that these may be the first of other important steps which the Pennsylvania Railroad will take for the purpose of building up the industrial and commercial interests of our city.

It is worthy of remark that in adopting these liberal measures, the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have taken the most direct means of strengthening their hold upon the important and lucrative freight traffic of our city. Col. SCOTT has evidently remembered the moral of the old fable that the strongest ligatures are the elastic ones which stretch a little under severe strain. It may be possible that if an unyielding policy had been rigidly adhered to by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh would have found an escape from its power, by the restraining influences of competition, sooner than is now probable. Few railway managers look so far ahead, however, and we are glad to observe such indications of the continuance of the far-sighted policy that has characterized the operations of the Pennsylvania Company in the past.

Perhaps, in the future, it might have been better for the prosperity of the city, had her capitalists been driven in sheer self-defense to seek relief from freight discriminations in the establishment of competition. But the immediate results of a reduction of twenty-eight cents per barrel on refined petroleum, and a pro rata tariff on grain freights, will be too marked to allow much room for speculation as to what might have otherwise been done. We look now for a revival of activity among the refineries, and a gradual but certain increase in the volume and importance of our grain trade, that will in future prove no mean addition to Pittsburgh's mercantile interests.

THE progressive young State of Kansas is certainly to be congratulated on the large addition recently made to its farming population by Mennonite immigrants from Russia. An observant and intelligent correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who has lately passed some time in their community, furnishes that paper with a number of interesting facts concerning them. Their possessions embrace a scope of magnificent prairie country fifty miles in length, lying in four contiguous counties on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad. This is probably the largest land purchase for purposes of settlement and cultivation ever made in this country. About two million dollars in gold has been taken to Kansas by those who have already reached that State. There are apparently no really poor people among them. Each family has several thousand dollars in ready money, and some of them as high as fifty thousand dollars apiece. They propose in recommencing work in this country to practically duplicate their operations in Russia, first giving attention to farming—chiefly the cultivation of wheat—and stock-raising. They will also do something in the way of silk culture and dairying. Their farms are to be arranged after the fashion of villages, a street running along a section-line, and a dwelling building located on either side of the street every quarter of a mile. They take no part or interest in politics or other sinful games, and it is their custom to eat five times a day, and to sleep ten hours out of the twenty-four. They are robust, active and tidy, and as industrious as so many ants, awkwardly polite to everybody, and strictly honest in all their dealings. They drive good bargans, too, and are not easily persuaded to part with their money, unless they think they are getting the worth of it. They invest readily in washing-boards and cooking stoves, but the sewing machine bewilders them. They will not bear arms or take an oath; they do not suffer any one of their number to become a public charge; and the member who lies, cheats, steals, or indulges in the Brooklyn style of friendship, is expelled from the church and community. They have bishops, pastors, teachers, deacons and deaconesses; but no salaries are paid, and the ministers and teachers maintain themselves and families by daily labor. The communistic features of the society are in no respect analagous to the French idea. They live in community from considerations of a neighborly and religious nature. Their property is all owned in severality; there are no tithes or stipulated contributions, and each family is free to manage its own domestic affairs in its own way, or to withdraw and take its property with it at pleasure. The church and the schools are maintained by voluntary offerings, and their leaders hold their places by common consent merely, no power belonging to them except in the capacity of arbitrators in disputes referred to them for settlement by parties unable to come to an agreement between themselves. The infusion of this staid, primitive simplicity, frugality and virtue into the dashing and aggressive spirit of that State, can hardly fail to exert a beneficial effect alike upon its material development and its moral progress.

Appleton's "Art Journal."

The March number of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s American edition of the *Art Journal* contains three steel engravings, one from a painting by Turner of Eggleston Abbey, near Barnard Castle, one after O. W. Brierly of H. M. S. Galatea on a Cruise, and one entitled The Little Musician, after a painting by A. Auker. The number is further illustrated with selections from the sketches of Landseer, views on the Hudson river, a fine wood engraving from a picture of Lobrichon entitled Croquemetaine's Plunder, one after Bonguerean's Italian Woman at a Fountain; and cuts illustrative of articles on the History of the Eucharistic Vestments and Art Under the Seats; or, a Few Words About "Miserere." The literary contents of the number are interesting, being made up of articles on The Sketches and Studies of Sir Edwin Landseer, Memorial Sculptures, The Hudson River, Among the Studios of Paris, etc. The *Art Journal* is published by subscription only. The agent in this city is Mr. Davis, on Sixth street (late St. Clair).

GEORGE STINSON & Co., of Portland, Me., have just published one of the handsomest steel engravings it has been our luck to examine for a long time. The subject, "The Little Orphan's Dream," is a charming one, and the artist has done his work exceedingly well. The picture is one which will instantly arrest the attention of all, whether connoisseurs or not, and commend itself. It will be sold by subscription.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Where are the violets now
That strew the green lap of the new come spring?"

Indianapolis is shortly to have a two cent Republican morning daily.

The introduction of Texas cattle into Illinois is now prohibited by law.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine immigrants arrived at New York last week.

The Kansas Mennonites are already prospecting for coal, and sinking shafts.

Pinchback will hereafter devote his entire attention to the *Weekly Louisianian*.

Australia's wheat surplus for exportation will exceed two hundred and fifty thousand tons.

Where are the daisy and the violet?
None these days see; they could not spring inviolate.

Col. John Hay has recently become a happy father. Jokes about "Little Breeches" are now in order.

Twenty-three new newspapers came into existence last week, and seventeen passed on to the journalistic boneyard.

We don't believe there is a paper in the country that has the moral courage to publish the poem "Beautiful Snow."

The Darwinian theory has received a severe blow. It has just been discovered in Africa that monkeys can be made to work.

The Illinois Legislature has just passed a law requiring all public treasurers to invest their surplus funds in United States bonds.

Silent satire. A picture of "the boy that never told a lie" looks down upon the witness stand in the Brooklyn court room.

The South Australian Government has appropriated $13,000 to defray the expense of its representation at our Centennial Exhibition.

Barnum has taken hold of the transatlantic westerly-current balloon project, and will send a gas-bag over this summer for certain.

"Millions for defence." The fences of the United States are worth $1,800,000,000, and, it costs $98,000,000 annually to keep them in repair.

It has just been discovered that there is actually no law under which a man can be punished for personating a deputy United States Marshal.

The Springfield *Republican* puts its foot into it with this dire suggestion: "What a God-send Archbishop McCloskey's new hat and stockings will be to Nast!"

Spring brings joy to the heart of a Western editor, who sings: "Soon the dusky squaw will be seen straining maple sugar through her winter stockings."

An Iowa court has just decided that bribing a sheriff to pack a jury is not an indictable offense. There is a gap in the laws of Iowa which should be filled.

The times have been so hard that even the receipts from the leading cemetery corporations have considerably fallen off. People couldn't even afford to die.

Not at all improbable. Last Friday a Jersey City man was arrested for forgery, who says he did it in order to be sent to the State Prison to escape from his wife.

Look out for them. Some of the Italian padrones who have been driven out of business in the seaboard cities have carried their enslaved children into the interior.

The depression which is still felt in many lines of business exists in a marked degree in the foreign and coastwise carrying trade which has its headquarters at Philadelphia.

Similia similibus curantur. The other day a Boston man who felt cut up about something or other, committed suicide by jumping into the machinery of a planing mill.

The forces of nature. In some Western towns there is scarcely a brick building that has not been thrown from one to three inches out of its true position by the frost.

Mr. A. P. Sprague, a young lawyer of Troy, has received the first prize of a thousand dollars from the British Social Science Association for a treatise on international arbitration.

A change of phraseology in the Revised Statutes is thought to open the door of citizenship to John Chinaman, and the Caucasians of the Pacific slope are greatly agitated thereat.

There is an English mail from this country, an Irish mail, a German mail and a French mail, but hitherto Scotland has been left out in the cold. It is now to be included with the rest.

The Southern Baptists are joining heartily in the plan proposed by the American Baptist Educational Commission for the celebration of the approaching centenary of American Independence.

Our own country appears to be the only one in which the production of gold is increasing instead of diminishing. The yield of New Zealand last year has fallen off about 129,000 ounces from that of 1873.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris have arranged to sail for Europe in May, by the White Star steamer Celtic.

Brigham Young has erected a new broom factory in Salt Lake City. A Gentile journal lifts up its voice in rejoicing, and advises the Prophet's wives to see to it that the brooms are made with strong and heavy handles.

Here girls! A reliable newspaper has information to the effect that His Serene Highness Prince Eugen Adolph Bernhard Franz Ferdinand August von Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein contemplates matrimony.

The fact that £500 reward is offered for the discovery of the will of Baron St. Leonards, the great chancery lawyer of England, lately deceased, shows that distinguished members of the legal profession are not exempt from the carelessness which either neglects to make a testament or places it where it cannot be found when wanted.

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, has received a letter from Hon. Mr. Hope, member of the British Parliament, for the University of Cambridge, stating that a bronze statue of heroic size of Stonewall Jackson, designed and executed by the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R. A., was offered as a tribute of English admiration and sympathy for the Commonwealth.

With the advent of Easter Washington city will have brave displays of orange-blossoms and abundant supplies of bride-cake. One of its belles, the daughter of Senator Ramsey, will be married next week at her father's residence at St. Paul, Minnesota, to Charles Eliot Furniss, of Philadelphia, and the *spirituelle* daughter of Chief Justice Waite is reported as about to wed Surgeon Ruth, of the Navy. Miss Hayes, a stately Kentucky belle, who has been a devoted friend of the "lost cause," has surrendered at discretion to Colonel Mansfield, who bravely wore "the blue;" Mr. Arthur Dodge is to marry the eldest daughter of Postmaster General Jewell, and Miss Jeffers is to wed M. Mejia, who belongs to an old Flemish family. There were rumors of another match between a titled foreign gentleman and the daughter of a member of the last Congress, but the demands of the devoted lover for a "settlement," providing an income for him in case of her death, met with no favor in the parent's eyes.

Gen. Comly, of the Columbus, O., *Journal*, is in Washington, and has heard Christiancy, the man who defeated Zach. Chandler, speak in the Senate. Here is Comly's description of the man: "The new Senator is a tall, slender person, with about as much juice in him as a desicated beanstalk. He looks as if a slight flush on the tip of his ear would make his feet cold. He has a sharp, pinched up, querulous face, with ferret eyes, angled by sharp eyebrows, thin, pursed up, constricted lips, about a six-and-a-quarter head, thinly clad with straight hair of a feeble drab color. He looks like a dried man. A more thoroughly insignificant figure never crossed your vision. He straggled to his legs with an odd mixture of conceit and *mauvaise honte*, and after a tremulous effort to deliver himself, drew forth printed slips of his speech, which trembled very much in his hand, as he proceeded to read them, with a charge-to-the-jury manner, and in a little senile voice like old Granny Smallweed's."

APRIL MAGAZINES.

PETERSON'S.

Peterson's Journal, which has reached the fifth monthly issue, may be considered as established. Its specialty is that there are no "to-be-continued" articles. In the April number there are several novelettes, which have the merit of brevity, a woman's striking narrative of "A Terrible Marriage Trip," and readable papers on Socrates, Marriage Laws, and Superstitions connected with sneezing. Mr. Henry Peterson closes his monthly with a discussion of the question, "Is Prayer of any use?"

THE DAY OF REST.

The American reprint of this London publication is at hand. It is made up of matter suitable for Sabbath reading, and contains eight large illustrations. The Willmer and Rogers News Company, New York, are the publishers on this side of the Atlantic.

THE SATURDAY JOURNAL.

The monthly part of this London publication, embracing the numbers for March, has been received from the Willmer and Rogers News Company of New York. It is made up of serial and short stories and general miscellany, with numerous engravings on wood.

STATE NEWS.

The Erie *Gazette* will publish a Sunday edition.

It costs $650 to try a murderer in Monowr county.

Four lion cubs were born in Philadelphia, on Thursday, two surviving.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Lebanon will reorganize as a national bank at an early day.

Philadelphia, as well as Brooklyn, has a Plymouth church. But then the Quaker City has no Beecher.

The *All-Day City Item* predicts that in one month every idle person in Philadelphia will be at work.

A little child, three years old, of Michael Tooley, of Titusville, was drowned in a mill race at that place on Sunday.

That "big oil well" at Warren turns out to be a small affair, after all. It pumps only about twelve barrels per day.

Mrs. Phoebe Way, of Columbia, Lancaster county, is variously stated to be from one hundred to one hundred and ten years old.

A $2,500 Methodist Episcopal church is contemplated at Lowville, Erie county. Part of the lumber is already on the ground.

Henry F. Mays has been arrested in Lancaster county charged with rape upon a child eleven years old, named Henrietta Hess.

And now they talk about breaking up the "poker" rooms in Philadelphia. Was Schenck's treatise on the noble game written in vain?

Allentown was shaken to its center by the contest for the position of chief engineer of the fire department. Mr. Reininger was successful.

Rev. C. H. Newman, the new rector of the Conneautville Episcopal church, has just returned to this country from missionary service in Japan.

A new Philadelphia and Reading branch, five miles long, is to be built from Mahonoy station, on the Catawissa branch, to the foot of Green mountain.

Mrs. J. C. Hull, of Meadville, is in New York pursuing her musical studies under the best masters of the metropolis. Her voice is highly praised by good critics.

The *Plymouth Index* has a comforting but chilly item. It says Elder Hyatt has baptized in the Susquehanna river 101 persons in the last three and a half months.

Miss Marianna Gibbons, of Lancaster county, has resigned her position at Howard University, Washington, and gone upon the editorial staff of the *Times*, of Philadelphia.

Cyrus Cadwallader, late Secretary and Treasurer of the bankrupt Franklin Savings Fund, has been held to bail in Philadelphia for misdemeanor in receiving deposits when the concern was insolvent.

A recently deceased wealthy Philadelphian, it is said, left his property to a near relative, on condition that he should assassinate the obituary editor of a certain paper if he made any remarks upon the subject of the devisor's death.

The following hint from the Norristown *Herald* is seasonable: It is not a pleasant spectacle to see an able-bodied man shielding a store-box from the sun's rays when a good horse can be purchased for one dollar and a half. We mean a saw-horse.

A little daughter of Mr. Mook, of Greenwood township, Crawford county, was struck by lightning last Sabbath morning week, and killed. She, with others, were in a barn at the the time, the roof of which was struck, and the lightning following down a post, came in contact with and killed the unfortunate girl.

Two well dressed dusky damsels, of the African persuasion, stepped into the Continental Hotel restaurant, Philadelphia, one evening last week, took seats at the table and were waited upon politely. They quietly took their tea, paid their bill and walked out, doing nothing to anybody beyond provoking a general stare from other visitors.

The Brookville newspapers announce the death of Captain John M. Steck. Captain Steck was an energetic and worty citizen, whose place will be hard to fill. He served during the late war in the army, and was afterward Prothonotary of Jefferson county for two terms. He was born in Green-burg, and leaves a family and a host of friends throughout the State to mourn his loss.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 20th inst. says: The vacancy in the office of President of Haverford College, Pa., has been filled by the election of Professor Thomas Chase. Mr. Chase is well known for his prominent career as student and professor at Harvard College, and for his faithful service as a Reviewer, when he pared editions of Virgil, Livy and Horace, which are widely used in the schools and colleges of this country. His Greek scholarship has been fully recognized by his appointment as one of the American revisers of the English translation of the Bible, who are now at work in connection with the British committee of revision.

OHIO NEWS.

Taxes in Toledo last year were over four per cent.

The brother of P. B. S. Pinchback, claimant of the vacant Louisiana Senatorship, resides at Sidney.

There were sixty-eight deaths in Cleveland, last week.

Springfield has bought a lot upon which to erect a city hall, and paid $37,500 therefor.

Mrs. W. S. McCollister is proprietor, and Lillie C. Darst editor, of the Circleville *Herald*.

The New Lexington *Tribune* denies that there is small-pox there, or anywhere in Perry county.

General L. V. Bierce, of Akron, has offered to donate a lot to that city to be used as a park and site for a city hall.

Deacon Thomas P. Turner, the only survivor of the few who settled Oberlin, died last Friday, in the eighteith year of his age.

The Akron *Daily Argus* has again changed editors and proprietors, and is now in the hands of Messrs. J. F. and F. M. Rowe.

The Chillicotheans have resolved that their interests will be best subserved by supporting the Michigan and Ohio Railroad Company.

At Elyria, Luke Comins, a bachelor forty-five years old, was arrested and bound over in the sum of $500 for committing a rape on Kitty McGuire, a girl nine years old, both of Elyria.

At Tiffin a tramp taken to the station house of the First ward, Saturday night, came out in full bloom with small-pox Sunday. He was immediately taken to the pest house on the county farm.

On Tuesday night, at Ravenna, while a police officer was attempting to make the arrest of one George Mecan, a glass-blower in the employ of the Diamond Glass Company, he was assaulted by two glass-blowers, Peter Robinson and Cassius Bocco, who attempted to rescue their companion from him. The officer passed the fight over on the rescuers. Bocco received a severe flesh wound, and Robinson is in a critical condition, being shot through the abdomen.

Mr. Clarke Barnes, a Talmadge bee culturist, informs the editor of the Cuyahoga Falls *Reporter* that a careful personal examination of many hives in Portage, Summit, Spring-field, Kent, Rootstown and Brimfield convinces him that at least one-half the bees have been literally starved to death—not for want of honey on which to feed, but because to venture out from the combs among which the bees cluster in winter time has been certain death to them in the long continued freezing weather of the past season.

Maria Jane was her name. She told us that she lived in Garrettsville, "that she was but nineteen years of age, but would be goldarned if any feller could come it over her." Maria was a light haired damsel and we met her Saturday evening on the train coming to Youngstown. She was pretty, her form was good and a sharp shrill voice that betokened a maiden of some thirty summers, she said "that she was but nineteen years of age, but would be goldarned if any feller could come it over her by pretending that he was a livin' in Youngstown and a workin' in a rolin' mill and then a playin' sweet on her when he had a wife and six small children with one at the breast." This had a rather startling effect upon us, and we bade the damsel tell us the name of her base deceiver, but she refused, and when the cars reached the depot she sprang upon the platform and with indignation in one eye and a carpet bag in her hand she started off with a determination to find the "feller" who had after all trifled with her affections.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: Emigration to America having very much decreased of late, the Berlin Government, who have long looked with disfavor upon the steady diminution of the national resources involved in the movement, has determined to profit by the present opportunity for stemming the tide. The two principal measures to be adopted are the dismemberment and other foreign agents upon luring people into misery. There is no doubt that this determination of the Prussian Government will shortly begin to be felt in America and elsewhere.

The national bank redemption agency of the Treasury is redeeming, assorting and delivering for destruction, and replacement with new notes, half a million dollars daily in national bank notes unfit for circulation.

Women In English Workhouses.

(From the London Daily News.)

The task of ascertaining "what women do in workhouses" appears suddenly narrowed on entering one of the long rooms at Marylebone Workhouse, and discovering what class of women it is that chiefly populate these metropolitan houses of refuge. The room, in addition to being long, is lofty, and well lighted, apparently well ventilated and certainly very warm. Running through three-quarters of the length of the room, by either wall, are rows of little beds, forty in all, and up in the far corner is visible an old lady far advanced in the preliminary preparations for retiring to rest, albeit it is only 4:30 o'clock. But the majority of the occupants of the room are seated at tables at the rear end, on to which the doors open, and by which a great fire is burning in a bright stove. I fancy the tea has not long been on the table, for a singular quietness, wholly incompatible with the vulgar belief of what happens when forty old ladies sit down to tea, prevades the place. It is a wonderful collection of furrowed faces that look up from over the many pots of tea and the rolls of bread and butter. Not one is under sixty years of age, many are over seventy, eighty is by no means a rare age, and there are some who have passed four-score years and ten. It is evident that these wrinkled women, with there skinny hands, bent backs, and wheezing breath, can do nothing that might come under a record of active life. It seems that Death has forgotten them, and that they are sitting here in the firelight waiting to be called for, and are, in the meantime, drinking as much tea as the regulation of the Board of Guardians will permit. "I suppose Death comes for them, poor things, when he has a spare minnite from attending on better folks," a young lady philosophically remarked in reply to a casual observation on the extreme old age of some of the inmates. She was sitting on the curbstone in the covered cart entrance to the court-yard, in company with another young lady, who confessed to being "seventy-five come Michaelmas." They were both vigorously puffing at short clay pipes, and sat there because it was rather damp in the excreise-yard, and smoking is not permitted on the premises.

At 6 o'clock in summer and at 6:45 in the winter, the bell rings and the old ladies begin their toilet. At 7:30 breakfast is served, consisting of five ounces of bread and a pint and a half of gruel one week, and four ounces of bread and a pint of cocoa the next, and so on in regular alternation. At 12:30 dinner is announced. On Sunday the bill of fare comprises five ounces of boiled beef and half a pound of vegetables, stewed beef being substituted once a month—whence it may be noted, *par parenthese*, it follows that in social or literary intercourse the workhouse population use the term "stewed-beef day," where the outside world would say "red-letter day." On Monday they dine off four ounces of bread and a pint and a half of soup; on Tuesday beef or bacon appears on the board, being served out in five-ounce portions with half a pound of vegetables; on Wednesday bread and soup again; on Tuesday six ounces of bread, two ounces of cheese, and "an onion, lettuce or other vegetable;" on Friday, beef and potatoes; and on Saturday the bill of fare is reduced to the sweet simplicity of suet pudding, of which every one gets one pound avoirdupois. On Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays supper, which is ordained to be served at 5:30, consists of five ounces of bread and a pint and half of broth; on the remaining days of the week an ounce of cheese is served with the bread in place of the broth. This is the regulation fare; but each inmate over sixty years of age, that is to say the larger proportion of women at Marylebone, may have for breakfast and supper a pint of tea, half an ounce of sugar and half an ounce of butter, in lieu of the gruel, the cheese, or the broth. At eight o'clock the bell rings bedtime, but, as a matter of fact, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, the master and matron, whilst maintaining necessary discipline with a firm hand, manage to mingle some gentleness with their treatment of the old people, and leave them a considerable latitude in the matter of their movements. This specially induces a good deal of eccentricity in the matter of going to bed. From five to six seems rather a fashionable hour of retiring for the night, particularly these dark, cold days. But some aged females begin looking out their nightcaps at four o'clock in the afternoon, take their tea in bed, and then lapse into a profounded state of somnolency than that in which they have been peering about their narrow world since they had their first tea in the morning.

The women who fill the work-houses may be roughly divided into three classes—those who are too old to earn their living and have no friends able or willing to keep them; those who are hopelessly handicapped with a family of young children, and single women who enter "the house" to be confined. Amongest the few really able-bodied paupers I saw on the women's side at Marylebone was a respectable hard-working person who was here and had been here for many months, because she had five young children whom she could not maintain by her own labor outside. The number of girls, chiefly domestic servants, who flee to the work-house to give birth to illegitimate children is a serious item in the list of pauperism, and the average in a year for this single workhouse is 300. Another class of inmates, though their reception is only temporary and their stay limited, are those admissible to the school of Southall, is the foundling. I made the aquaintance of a little odd women, who toddled into the work-house sixteen years ago, led by a friendly policeman, who found her wandering about the streets, and briefly summed up her history in the formula: "Father dead; deserted by mother." Early in her nineteenth year, and has grown to be as tall as four feet nothing. She is very willing, good-natured girl, but is hopelessly afflicted with a blank memory. The old women call her "Whackey." Enquiry as to "Whackey" being a word used in Marylebone circles to hint that somebody is not endowed with an extra measure of intelligence as the rest of us, brought the reply, "Writes in the nursery, before its removal to the school, was another founding whose history is not without a spice of romance. The little thing, aged three years, was found at 11 o'clock on the night of June 28, 1872, wandering about Cavendish square, tottering under the weight of a framed and colored photograph about 18 inches long by 1 foot broad. The portrait represents a tall, well dressed gentleman leaning in an easy attitude against a library table. All that has ever been ascertained respecting this little waif is that the tall gentleman is its father, who deserted the unmarried mother, and she in turn deserted the child, endowing it, as sole fortune, with a framed and colored photograph of its father.

This is the season for tree-planting. It is an elevating and refining pursuit. It is an act of humanity, and it touches our love of the beautiful, while it sends down through many years a pleasant memory and a present gratification. Plant trees.

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Bank of Discount and Deposit.

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

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CLOVER, TIMOTHY SEED. Butter, Eggs, Apples, Potatoes, Onions in barrels and sacks, Apple Butter, Cider, Jelly in gallon crocks, very nice, sweet Cider that will keep sweet, Cider Vinegar (3 years old).

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JUST RECEIVED,

150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market, for which we pay NEW CIDER on shortest notice. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER. BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city. Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

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Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

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Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Trucks, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Furniture. Scales Repaired Promptly.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1875.

Local financial matters are quiet to-day, though there is evidently a more cheerful and hopeful feeling in business circles than there was a week ago. This is partly owing to the milder weather and partly to the general belief that a revival of activity from several causes is at hand. The high price of gold has stimulated export, and the impression seems to be general that prices of produce will improve. Should this be the case, the cross held over from last year will come into market, making money less scarce among the farmers and small dealers dependent for their customs on that class of consumers. The railroads will be benefited by increased traffic in moving the crops thus let loose, and the numerous industries dependent upon the railway customs will feel the returning activity. The country demand for goods has been so kept back by the prolonged winter that it is now expected to begin briskly once more, and indeed it already shows signs of so doing.

Money cotinues in fair supply, the rates at bank remain unchanged, and borrowers in favor with the banks are readily supplied.

Such as it is there is plenty of paper in the market, which is offered at the usual street rates. This, however, is accommodation and not commercial paper and is always expected to pay at least one-half more than rates for first class credit.

—The public will do well to bear in mind that Friday next is a legal holiday. The law which makes "Good Friday" a legal holiday may be found in section seven of the act relating to promisory notes, page 1,174 of Purdon's Digest.

—The time at which the Usury bill, lately passed by the North Carolina Legislature, is to go into effect has been fixed at October 15, 1875. Upon this question there was a strong combat in the Senate, the capitalists party urging that time should be given for the maturing of loans made upon the coming crop at higher rates, while the other party claimed these rates were ruining the business.

—A bill has been introduced in the Dominion Parliament providing that after July 1 next, no damage shall be recoverable upon any claim for injury to or domestic animals for the amount of such draft, with notice protest, interest, exchange and re-exchange thereon.

—There has been a hotly contested attempt in the Tennessee Legislature to repeal the law allowing ten per cent. interest to be taken by private contract, but it was killed for with finality by the casting vote of the President.

—The new Usury law of Georgia allows twelve per cent. to be taken by special contract, the legal rate being otherwise seven per cent. The penalty of taking an excess is the forfeiture of the interest.

—The Georgia Legislature adjourned without passing the bill to repeal the act exempting manufacturing capital from taxation for 5 years.

OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, March 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our market to-day has been strong and particularly so for a Saturday market closing a bull week. Reactions, except in a few of isolated cases (notably Pacific Mail), have been unimportant. After the opening the market became excessively stupid, Mr. Gould's forces were soon at work in Union Pacific, advancing which imparted strength to the general list. We were, however, suspicious that they were manipulating the market to unload on the public, which was looked for with considerable interest, and when it was found favorable the smaller operators made a "rush" to buy stock, giving additional strength to prices. We are informed that the Lake Shore clique have made important accessions to their ranks, and we expect to see an early upward movement in that stock. The transfer books of the Western Union closed this afternoon, and it is a noticeable fact, that since the dividends have been received, the price has fallen off after the closing of books, instead of recovering part of it as is the case usually with dividend paying stocks. We are utterly at a loss to give any opinion concerning it. Money remains easy at 5 per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 22, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1862	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1864	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1865, coupon	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865, registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
10-40's, coupons	114	114	114	114	114	114
10-40's, registered	114	114	114	114	114	114
New 5per cents	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Pacific Union 7s	104	104	104	104	104	104
Quicksilver	33	33	33	33	33	33
Quicksilver, pref.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Central Pacific	93	93	93	93	93	93
Adams Express	104	104	104	104	104	104
Wells, Fargo & Co.	87	87	87	87	87	87
American Express	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
U. S. Express	60	60	60	60	60	60
New York Central	100	101	100½	100½	100½	100½
Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Illinois Central, leased	90	90	90	90	90	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	130	130	130	130	130	130
Chicago & Northwestern	32	32	32	32	32	32
Chicago & Northwestern, pref.	63	63	63	63	63	63
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28	28	28	28	28
Toledo & Wabash	22	22	22	22	22	22
Toledo, Wabash & Western	41	41	41	41	41	41
Harlem	125	125	125	125	125	125
Panama	135	135	135	135	135	135
Terre Haute	7	7	7	7	7	7
Terre Haute, pref.	25	25	25	25	25	25
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Canton	56	56	56	56	56	56
Cumberland	30	30	30	30	30	30
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3	3	3	3	3	3
Boston, Hartford & Erie, pref.	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, pref.	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago guaranteed	135	135	135	135	135	135
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	135	135	135	135	135	135
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, pref.	135	135	135	135	135	135
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, pref.	135	135	135	135	135	135

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon on day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sells	....	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	....	....
Reading, sales	52	....
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	125½	....
Old Penn	69	70
Lehigh Valley	63½	64
Allegheny Valley	32½	33
Empire Transportation Co	35	35½
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b.	77	77½

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 23, 1875.

Trade to-day was quite fair, considering the backwardness of the season, and the consequent delay in the advance of the spring trade. The movement of merchandise was moderate in nearly all departments and particularly noticeable in none. Values generally were steady; we note an advance in mess pork in sympathy with the Western markets. The State of Colonel Scott, which is to be published in our local columns, promising to undertake to establish an arrangement for prorata freights to our grain merchants is received with considerable joy by the grain trade, it affords them the needed opportunity to make this the receiving and distributing point for Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, and we may look for a gradual increase of business, now that the policy of fostering, instead of hindering, our mercantile progress, has been adopted by the railway authorities.

The following are the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,080	Apples, bbls	142
Corn, bus	800	Wheat, bus	200
Rye, bus	100	Hay, tons	1,020
Butter, pkgs	101	Bacon, pcs	1,176
Bacon, tcs	62	Hay, bales	150

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

SALES ON 'CHANGE—Business on 'Change was limited to-day, although there was a good attendance, the principal part of the time being occupied in discussing the bearing of the promised pooling of freights. We noted the following sales:

1 car No. 1 timothy hay.....$23 00
1 car No. 1 timothy hay.....24 00
1 car mixed ear corn, on track.....71

GRAIN.—We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 35@1 38 bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red held at 1 10@1 12; No. 2 do at 1 05@1 07; mixed corn 70@71c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 67@68c for choice; and 64@66c for ordinary; oats in slow request at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 73@74c for mixed; 70@72c for Kentucky, and fairly active at 65@66c per bushel for prime white; mixed do @64c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote No. 1 spring at $1 30@1 33 per bushel; for No. 2 spring, Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 10@1 15 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats rule 3@5c per bushel above quotations.

FEED.—The market is firm and a moderately active movement took place in standard brands. The following are the wholesale jobbing rates of millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 @7 50; No. 2 do do $6 75@7 00; No. 1 amber wheat flour $6 50@6 75; No. 2 do do $6 25@6 50; in sacks 90c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers in corn and oats remain unchanged. Choice timothy hay from the store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2 mixed; and at $16 00@18 00 for No. 3.

MILL FEED.—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 per cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 35 per cwt; middlings at $1 45@1 50 per cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 65 per cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—The market continues easy. We quote choice at $2 75@3 00 per bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER.—Choice is steady and prices are easy. We quote at 30@35c per gallon, in kegs, for very fine; 25@28c for choice; 20@22c for fair to good; 16@18c for common.

BEANS.—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white hand-picked at $2 10@2 20 per bushel; mixed do $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER.—The market is depressed, and the demand is large for the offerings. We quote extra choice yellow at 25@27c; but most of the dealers were at 23@24c for prime; 20@22c for common to medium.

BRIMSTONE.—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@32c for small lots; sales in a job. bing way are made at 30@33c per lb.

CHEESE.—The market continues very quiet, with trade confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 16@17c for N. Y. factory; 15@16c for Ohio factory; 17@18c for Sweitzer 17@18c per lb.

EGGS.—Continue in liberal supply. We quote strictly fresh at 22@23c per doz.

HOMINY.—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

FEATHERS.—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 62½@65c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, 50@55c, as to quality.

HONEY.—Is moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 50; 2-lb cans, $1 25@1 50; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; peas, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, per doz, $1 85; quart pickles, per doz, $2 25; ½ gallon pickles, per doz, $3 00.

CARBON OIL.—The market is easier. We quote 13½@14c from storeqaules of round lots, for tank cars, are made at a reduction on these rates.

Provisions.

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 8½@8½c; rib sides are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides, 12½c.

HAMS.—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½@13½c; S. S. Sugar-cured shoulders at 9½@9½c; dried beef hams, 12c; dried beef tongues, 9c dozen, $7 50.

LARD.—The market is higher in sympathy with advancing markets West. We quote at $21 00@21 50 per bbl.

LARD.—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, 9½@9¾c; half bbls do 10¼c; in buckets, 10c; in 3-lb saddles, 11¾c; in 5-lb pails, 11¾c; in 2-lb pails do, 12c; in 1-lb do, 12½c; in 6-lb do, 12c.

LARD OIL.—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 12 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW.—Sales at 6@6¼c ₱ ₱ for choice, and 5½@5¾c for medium.

The circular of Eggleston, Hounsess & Co., of Chicago, under date of March 18, says: "Our provision market during the past week has gained further strength, due to a liberal shipping movement, and fairly active at 65@66c per bushel for prime white; mixed do @64c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote No. 1 spring at $1 33@1 35 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 00@1 10 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats rule 3@5c per bushel above quotations.

FEED.—The market is firm and a moderately active movement took place in standard brands. The following are the wholesale jobbing rates of millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 @7 50; No. 2 do do $6 75@7 00; No. 1 amber wheat flour @6 50@6 75; No. 2 do do $6 25@6 50; in sacks 90c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers in corn and oats remain unchanged. Choice timothy hay from the store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2 mixed; and at $16 00@18 00 for No. 3.

MILL FEED.—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 per cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 35 per cwt; middlings at $1 45@1 50 per cwt; chopped feed at $1 50@1 65 per cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—The market continues easy. We quote choice at $2 75@3 00 per bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER.—Choice is steady and prices are easy. We quote at 30@35c per gallon, in kegs, for very fine; 25@28c for choice; 20@22c for fair to good; 16@18c for common.

BEANS.—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white hand-picked at $2 10@2 20 per bushel; mixed do $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER.—The market is depressed, and the demand is large for the offerings. We quote extra choice yellow at 25@27c; but most of the dealers were at 23@24c for prime; 20@22c for common to medium.

BEESWAX.—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@32c for small lots; sales in a job. bing way are made at 30@33c per lb.

CHEESE.—The market continues very quiet, with trade confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 16@17c for N. Y. factory; 15@16c for Ohio factory; 17@18c for Sweitzer 17@18c per lb.

EGGS.—Continue in liberal supply. We quote strictly fresh at 22@23c per doz.

HOMINY.—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

FEATHERS.—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 62½@65c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, 50@55c, as to quality.

HONEY.—Is moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 50; 2-lb cans, $1 25@1 50; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 00; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; peas, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, per doz, $1 85; quart pickles, per doz, $2 25; ½ gallon pickles, per doz, $3 00.

CARBON OIL.—The market is easier. We quote 13½@14c from storeqaules of round lots, for tank cars, are made at a reduction on these rates.

Provisions.

BACON.—We quote shoulders at 8½@8½c; rib sides are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides, 12½c.

HAMS.—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13½@13½c; S. S. Sugar-cured shoulders at 9½@9½c; dried beef hams, 12c; dried beef tongues, 9c dozen, $7 50.

LARD.—The market is higher in sympathy with advancing markets West. We quote at $21 00@21 50 per bbl.

LARD.—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, 9½@9¾c; half bbls do 10¼c; in buckets, 10c; in 3-lb saddles, 11¾c; in 5-lb pails, 11¾c; in 2-lb pails do, 12c; in 1-lb do, 12½c; in 6-lb do, 12c.

LARD OIL.—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 12 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW.—Sales at 6@6¼c ₱ ₱ for choice, and

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., March 22, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.561	13	81	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.365	25	75	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.447	22	72	N.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.465 Highest thermom.. 27
Mean thermometer. 20.5 Lowest thermom.. 11
Rainfall.....0.00

Fire Marshal Reappointed.

The Court of Common Pleas No. 1, on recommendation of the Board of Underwriters, has re-appointed Mr. John B. Livingston, the present incumben., as Fire Marshal for Allegheny county. Mr. Livingston has made a good officer, and deserves his re-appointment.

Bills Ignored.

The Grand Jury has ignored the bill against the *Chronicle* for libel, putting the costs on the prosecutor, ex-Policeman Gillespie. The bill against Officer Fallbust, of the Criminal Court, for assault and battery in refusing to allow the prosecutor to enter the court room during the Myers trial, has also been ignored.

Neck Broken by a Fall.

Dr. J. M. Harton, a young dentist, residing at Beaver Falls, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, fell over an embankment near the railroad station Saturday night, breaking his neck. Harton had just left an accommodation train, and was proceeding homeward when the fatal accident occurred. He leaves a wife.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The following is Health Officer Hoch's weekly list of deaths for the week ending Saturday: Stillborn, 4; phthisis pulmonalis, 4; typhus fever, 2; typhoid pneumonia, 2; and of the following, one each: Asthema, unknown, convulsions, capillary bronchitis, endocarditis and valvular disease of heart. Total, 18: white, 16; colored, 2; male, 7; female, 11.

Alleged Larceny.

Officer Michael Mulvaney yesterday arrested a man named Robert Walters *alias* Anderson, for the larceny of a trunk from Sixth street. As Robert Anderson he had given his residence as 223 Sandusky street, Allegheny, and as Walters claimed a residence at Mrs. Lenox's boarding house, No. 100 Second avenue, this city. The trunk was found at No. 22 Anderson street, where he had just taken boarding. He is held for a hearing.

The Temperance Cause.

The meetings of the Temperance Alliance will be held hereafter on the afternoon of each Tuesday, instead of Monday morning as heretofore. A meeting will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, and after the adjournment of the Alliance the Prohibitionists will meet.

The second annual meeting of the Women's Temperance Alliance will be held in Butler street, M. E. church, Lawrenceville, this evening, March 23, at 7:30 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Wittemeyer, President of the National W. C. T. U.; Rev. A. M. Milligan and Rev. Watkins, D.D. Music in charge of Mr. S. Hamilton.

Found Drowned.

The Coroner yesterday received from 'Squire Russell, of Braddock, the record of an inqu st which he held a few days ago on the remains of an unknown man found floating in the river at that point. The deceased had apparently been in the water about three months, was about five feet ten inches high, fair complexion and blue eyes and rather stoutly built. He had on a black frock coat with a velvet collar, a "blue-black" vest, grey cassimere pants, with white seams at the legs, and wore common heavy shoes. In his pockets were found one heavy kid glove with fur about the wrist, a pair of pulse warmers and an empty pocket-book. His age was apparently about thirty-five years. A verdict of found drowned was returned.

Installation.

Last evening the First Baptist congregation on Mt. Washington held a very pleasant service, in the installation of their pastor, Rev. W. H. McKinney, who has recently accepted the charge of this church. The congregation at present is worshipping in the public school house, the room they occupy being well filled. Rev. J. E. Craig acted as moderator, and read as a lesson Ephesians, 4th chapter. Opening prayer by Rev. S. P. Jennings, pastor of the Presbyterian church. Rev. B. F. Woodland, pastor of the Sandusky street church, preached the sermon from Matt. xxv: 14, 15, and Luke xix: 12, 13. Hand of fellowship extended by Rev. J. G. Brensinger. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. J. D. Herr. Rev. J. W. Plannett, of the Sharpsburg church, delivered the charge to the church. Benediction by Rev. J. B. Craig. The newly installed pastor made a few remarks and closed the exercises with the benediction. The exercises were interspersed with music by the choir of the church.

The Dividends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held on the 10th inst., a resolution was adopted requesting the directors to declare henceforth a quarterly instead of a semi-annual dividend, in case such arrangement would not conflict with the company's charter. President Scott stated, at the time, that the directors were perfectly willing to make the desired change, if they did not have to go to the Legislature to effect it, and the directors therefore submitted the subject matter of the stockholders' resolution to Attorney General Dimmick, with a request that he would decide whether or not dividends could be legally declared quarterly instead of semi-annually. It is stated that Mr. Dimmick, having thoroughly investigated the question submitted, has given a written opinion to the directors, informing them that there is no legal restriction whatever against their gratifying the wish of the stockolders. It is, therefore, probable that the company will hereafter declare and pay dividends quarterly.

Indzes of Deeds and Mortgages.

Among the bills passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, is one requiring Recorders of Deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices, general, direct and *ad sectum* indexes of deeds and mortgages recorded therein, prescribing the duty of said Recorders and declaring that the entries in said general indexes shall be notice to all persons.

The first section provides that in addition to the indexes which the Recorder of Deeds in each county of this Commonwealth is required to keep, the said Recorder shall carefully and accurately prepare and keep in his office general indexes of all deeds recorded therein, in one of which, to be known as the direct index, he shall enter in their order the name of the grantor, the name of the grantee, the volume and page where in the deed is recorded, and in the other, to be known as the *ad sectum* index, he shall enter in their order the name of the grantee, the name of the grantor, the volume and page wherein the deed is recorded. He shall in like manner also prepare and keep two general indexes, one direct and the other *ad sectum*, of all mortgages recorded in his office. Said indexes shall be arranged alphabetically in such a way as to afford an easy and ready reference to said deeds and mortgages respectively, and shall be written in a plain and legible hand: Provided, however, have already been prepared and in use or where any special law relating to any of said indexes is now in force they shall be adopted and kept as if made in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 2. As soon as said indexes are prepared, it shall be the duty of the Recorder to index in its appropriate place and manner every deed and mortgage thereafter recorded in his office at the time the same is recorded, and in case he neglects to do so, he and his sureties shall be liable in damages to any person aggrieved by such neglect.

SEC. 3. The entry of recorded deeds and mortgages in said indexes respective shall be notice to all persons of the recording of the same.

SEC. 4. In counties where no such indexes have been kept, the Recorders thereof are hereby authorized and required to prepare the same, the costs thereof to be paid by the county; but after said work has been done, the costs of continuing the same according to the provisions of this act shall be paid by the respective Recorders.

MURRAY AND MEYERS.

The Hopelessness of Their Case—No Appeal Probable.

The counsel for William Murray and Frederick Meyers, convicted of the murder of Wahl, have not yet filed a motion in arrest of judgment, and it is not probable that they will do so. There was a point raised, as to the jurisdiction of the Court, under the new order of things, whereby Judges of the old District Court were detailed to hold sessions of the Over and Terminer, but as the act was passed on Saturday, and the trial of Murray did not commence until the Monday following, there is nothing in this objection. Indeed, taking both cases, and there seems nothing in either upon which to hang a hope. There is a bare possibility that an effort may be made to secure a commutation of sentence in the case of Meyers, upon the ground that he was not a party to the killing, and had no knowledge of the fact that Murray intended to commit murder. Unfortunately for him, however, while it may be true that he knew nothing of Murray's intention to slay, yet this would not help him in any legal aspect, since, in being engaged with Murray in an attempt to commit a robbery, he is equally guilty with him of the murder.

Many persons express surprise that we should have had two trials and two convictions of murder of the first degree, inside of a week, and the fact is somewhat remarkable. Ordinarily a murder trial runs through a whole week, and most of the cases which have been tried in this county were surrounded with difficulties which did not arise in the cases of Murray and Meyers. Drunkenness, insanity, premeditation, and the specific intent to take life, questions which have, from time to time, sorely puzzled jurors called to try indictments for murder, did not enter into the consideration of these cases. The reason of this is very plain. The law and the facts fitted so exactly that the court, counsel and jury had no alternative but to convict of the higher grade of murder. The statute provides that "all murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree," etc.

The fact that Wahl was killed in an attempt to rob him, fixed the grade of the offense, and as Meyers held the horses, while Murray fired the fatal shot, both were guilty as principals. The jury had only to find that the defendants were actually the persons who made the assault upon Wahl, and that they attempted to rob him. These facts being found, the law pronounced the act murder of the first degree. For these reasons, the trials were necessarily brief, and the respective juries were not confused by hair-splitting arguments as to motive, malice, specific intent, reasonable doubt, and all that. Had Wahl been killed in a scuffle growing out of his refusal to permit the defendants to ride in his wagon, the case would have presented an entirely different aspect, and it is doubtful whether either could have been convicted of murder in the first degree. In that case the Commonwealth would have to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the killing was "wilfull, deliberate and premeditated." It is here that the Commonwealth so often fails, and that juries are so frequently led astray by the ingenious and persistence of counsel. The verdicts in the Murray-Myers cases prove that juries would not be so averse to conviction in capital cases if the terms of the statute were more specific, and less discretion were left to the jury.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

Announcement of Matches to Come off.

Several spelling matches are announced. For that at the Eighth U. P. Church, Rev. Jno. S. Sands, pastor, a circular printed in old style has been issued in the following words:

A spellin and singin skule will be held at ye Meetin House called 8th U. P. Wh is sette down at ye forks of ye roads wh are nere unto Van Emans and Lorued, in ye town of Puttsburgh, on ye evening of Tuesday, ye 23 day of ye month of March, in ye year 1875.

N. B.—Ye money to be payed at ye fore door will be thirteen cents. All ye money wh shall be payed in for this entertainment is to go for ye relief of ye needy.

N. B. Ye men and women folks who come soon will find ye good places empty. Ye other men and women folks who come after ye master has called ye roll, wh shall be done at eight o'clock, will find ye entertainment begun.

N. B. If any bodye wolde wish to look at ye reward of merit, let him call upon ye successful speller on ye day following ye entertainment.

And likewise should anybody wish to join ye class, be it known that he may do so by sending his name to ye minister, at ye meeting-house.

A match will take place in the chapel of Dr. Hodge's church, corner of Grant and Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, this Tuesday, March 23, for the benefit of the missionary society. Tickets twenty-five cents, to be bought at the door.

Next Thursday evening a contest will take place at the Arch street, Allegheny, M. E. church, and as some excellent spellers are to take part, an enjoyable time may be expected. Mr. C. Boyle and Capt. Evans, both members of the congregation, have been selected as captains of the opposing forces.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Charles H. Johnson, bankrupt, Millerstown, Butler county. Petition for discharge presented, and an order made for a final hearing on the 6th prox., before Register Shafer.

Charles L. Goehring, bankrupt, Allegheny city. On petition presented an order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 5th prox., to consider and pass upon a proposition for settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them from the said debtor. the said Register to preside at the meeting.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Trustees' report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, city. The assignees return to the order for the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed absolutely, and the assignee directed to make, execute and deliver the proper conveyances to the purchasers, and on petition presented the assignee was ordered to assign, transfer and deliver to James Bell the certificate of five shares of the stock of the Columbia Oil Company.

A. G. Ehrhart, bankrupt, Crawford county. Petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens. Referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

S. Friedenstein, Clarion county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee an order was made for the payment to the said assignee the sum of $685 92, in the registry of the court, being the proceeds of the sale of certain personal property.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. A. Nicholson & Co., to C. D. Arnsthal, the auditor's report was confirmed and the assignee was directed to pay the money in his hands within five days.

J. K. Lanahan vs. John Hardman. Sheriff granted leave to pay into court the sum of $853 47.

Lincoln University, of Oxford, Pa., vs. Nobbs, with notice. Sheriff granted leave to pay into court the sum of $1,000.

Wm. Seibert vs. J. H. Boreland; an action to recover balance of an account. Verdict for plaintiff for $44 79.

John P. Kinney and Robert McMillen, partners as Kinney & Co., vs. John Bongers and Clarissa Bongers, his wife; a *sci. fa.* on a mechanics' lien. On trial before Judge Stowe.

John Hanlin vs. John Repper. Decree made directing the defendant to pay to plaintiff $547 75, with interest from November 4, 1872, that sum being found due to plaintiff from defendant, at the time of the settlement of their partnership, and that the parties each pay one-half of the examiner's fee.

Wm. Sanders vs. John Abil; an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $93 21.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Orison vs. Pennsylvania Railroad; Carothers vs. Brown *et al.*; Long vs. McKee *et al.*; Price *et al.* vs. Reed; Cashmore vs. Young; Dunn vs. Helty *et al.*; Baker vs. Clifford; Cluley vs. Keenan *et al.*; same vs. McKee *et al.*; Foley vs. Pickard *et al.*; Boggs & Buhl vs. Simpson *et al.*; Modern Life Insurance and Forest Company vs. Barrett; Hughes *et al.* vs. Gaffney *et al.*; Mellonough vs. McDonough; Reiber vs. Rollshouse; Tradesmen's National Bank vs. McCune; Rees vs. Iron Workers and Mechanics Building and Loan Association; Kaltenbaugh vs. Penn avenue Building and Loan Association; Garels vs. Wish *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Huckestine vs. Young is still on trial before Judge White.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick, the case of Cluley vs. Phillips is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Cluley vs. Phillips; Land vs. Hunter; Mills vs. Jamison; same vs. same; Wilson vs. Blume; Hoye vs. Overbeck *et al.*; Simpson vs. Morgan.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. Martin Shaffer, the South side alderman, charged on oath of William Koch, with misdemeanor in office, the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty, directing the prosecutor to pay the costs. It was alleged that the Squire, in an assault and battery case, had charged more costs than were legal.

Andrew Embery and John Beans, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Malone, were found guilty on the first count.

The same parties, on another indictment, charging them with the same offences, on oath of Jacob Kolles, were also found guilty of larceny.

Rosanna Kerr and Caroline Roman (cross suits) are on trial for assault and battery. The jury is out in the case of John Renke, indicted for seduction and fornication and bastardy.

RAILROAD FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Reply of Col. Scott to the Corn Exchange Committee.

As foreshadowed in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, the reply of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the Corn and Produce Exchange committee, was read before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Col. Scott's letter, together with the reply of the committee, is appended:

OFFICE PRESIDENT P. R. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 19, 1875.

Messrs. Wm. McCreery, Marshall, McHenry and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of January 27th was duly received, and has received our careful consideration. We have every desire to do all in our power to promote the interests of Pittsburgh, and to that end instructions will be given that hereafter, instead of 22,000 pounds, the maximum weight allowed to the car on shipment of grain from Pittsburgh East, shall be, as in Philadelphia, 24,000 pounds.

On the question of reshipping grain to local points at the same rates as if it had been shipped originally on a through bill to the point of destination, we are disposed to make such an arrangement as will be just to all interests.

But you of course know that the company must receive compensation for the increased cost of stopping and shifting the cars at Pittsburgh, which would not be less than $2 00 per car.

With this modification of the plan proposed in your letter, I think we can agree to meet your wishes. Please advise me if this would be satisfactory to the body you represent. Very truly yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

To the above the Chairman of the Committee named, Mr. William McCreery, indicted the following reply, which received the indorsement of the Chamber, and will be forwarded to Col. Scott:

PITTSBURGH, March 20, 1875.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President P. R. R. and Penna. Co.:

DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of yesterday is at hand. We are glad to see this important step forward in the adjustment of this vexed question. You say "24,000 pounds "*from* Pittsburgh" East. We presume you mean "*to* Pittsburgh" from the West, as that was the complaint with all points. Fast included.

We would report favorably to the Chamber of Commerce, notwithstanding the charge of two dollars per car, which we think more than compensated for by our influence and labor in your behalf in shifting up a trade here which will be wholly yours.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. MCCREERY, Chairman.

THE GAME LAWS.

Alleged Violation—Prosecution Before Alderman Anderson.

Mr. S. F. Bowden, at the instance of an association for the enforcement of the game laws, has made information before Alderman Anderson, of the Fourth ward, charging one Ira Hatheway with violation of section 19 of the act of May 1st, 1874. The section provides that no person shall kill or unlawfully have in his possession alter the same has been killed, any salmon or speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June, July and to the 15th day of August in each year, under a penalty of $10.

The defendant, who is a restaurant keeper on Smithfield street, gave bail for a hearing this afternoon. He states that he purchased the speckled trout found in his possession, in the market, and claims that it was caught in Canada waters, and hence he is not liable under the act.

THE MAYORALTY AGAIN.

Mr. Magee Obtains an Alternative Mandamus.

Messrs. John H. Bailey, J. K. P. Duff and Geo. W. Guthrie, made application yesterday, in the Common Pleas No. 2, before Judge Kirkpatrick, for a mandamus on Councils, to compel them to administer the oath of office of Mayor to Christopher Magee, who bases his claim on the February election of 1875. Judge White was called in, and as a matter of precaution desired to know whether the matter was still pending in the Common Pleas No. 1, there being a clause in the Constitution prohibiting one court from disposing of a case which is pending in another. In order to settle this question, counsel proceeded to Judge Stowe a statement in writing, to the effect that the death of Ex-Mayor Blackmore had put an end to the proceedings in the Common Pleas No. 1, therefore being not suited to one another. "Soo." Pittsburgh!

The other evening a student was visiting a young lady, and after a little while she shivered and remarked that she ought to have something around her. The Soph., with credible sagacity, took this obscure hint, and put his arm around her.

In some way a feather bed in a house on Park way, Alleghany, took fire yesterday, and nearly resulted in a conflagration. The Columbia company extinguished the fire before any damage beyond the destruction of the bed was done.

GEORGE HOLMES, the colored man charged with the larceny of a pocket-book containing fifty dollars, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, the evidence being slight he was held in his own recognizance for a further hearing.

OLD HOMER, had he been writing with prophetic pen, could not have hit the nail more fairly on the head when he wrote—

* * * "The direful spring.
Of woes unnumbered." * *

THE special committee of Councils appointed to consider and report a proposition as to a contract with the Monongahela (South Side) Water Commissioners, will meet to-day, in the City Attorney's office, with a committee from the Water Company.

THE Allegheny Street Railroad Committee, at a meeting last night, considered the petition of the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company for a charter, to run from the North Diamond, from East Diamond to Union avenue, and decided to report adversely.

JAMES ECOFF, a lad of ten years, fell from a wagon while it was proceeding along Penn avenue yesterday morning, and was run over by a milk wagon following. The boy suffered a fracture of the left leg, and was carried to his home and promptly attended by a surgeon.

"HERE, waiter! waiter!" called Mr. Rural, in one of our restaurants, "bring me some of Francis' potatoes." The waiter stared, and said he didn't think they had any. "Haven't any," said Mr. Rural; "haven't you know about your own brand, read that." And he pointed to this on the bill of fare, "Potatoes *a la Francais*."

ABOUT two o'clock this morning the front door of the Bank of Industry, on Fifth avenue, near Smithfield street, was found standing open. The patrolman on that beat, who made the discovery, summoned the cashier, who, after examining the premises, stated that no attempt had been made upon the vault.

JOHN MCGINLEY was found at two o'clock this morning lying on the sidewalk on Liberty street, near the Grain Elevator, with his right leg broken below the knee. An officer conveyed him to the Central Station on a stretcher, and Dr. McCoy was sent for. John served a term at the workhouse lately.

PROSECUTIONS have been entered before Mayor McCarthy against Joseph Priddy and Thomas Carr, saloon keepers, for selling liquor on Sunday. Hearings will be had this morning. The suits were brought by Wm. Day and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Emma Day, the latter alleging that the husband of the latter got some drinks Sunday at the establishment above-named and became intoxicated.

SHORTLY before eight o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the roof of the well known Rice's castle at the Point. A spark from one of the chimneys had ignited the shingles. An alarm was given from box 2, and the flames were extinguished without any difficulty and no loss. Indeed, except for the damage that might be done to the poor tenants, there would have been no loss had the building burned down.

A LARGE crowd of citizens attended the Board of Viewers yesterday when the announcements for that assessments for the Cryer street sewer were made. The cost $52,000, and all the portion of the city draining into it—extending to Kirkpatrick street, in the Thirteenth ward, and all of the hill district of the Sixth ward—has been assessed for it. The assessment on frontage on Try street is $5 50 per foot, while the price varies on all the other streets in the city.

THE Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce received a letter yesterday from Sergeant Rowe, of the Signal Service, containing the information that on account of the reduction for the Service becomes unavailable, it is the intention of the Chief of the Signal Service to establish stations on the Monongahela and other points, and cause daily reports to be made at the Chamber of Commerce, for the benefit of our coal and river men, the Chamber paying only the expenses of telegraphing.

THE *Evening Telegraph* was issued in a neater form, yesterday, and presented a neat appearance. This form, which has been adopted by many of the papers of the country, has its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand so nearly balanced that some of those who adopted the change afterward abandoned the octavo, and returned to the folio form. The *Telegraph* cuts the pages apart at the top, and pastes the two sheets together, which is a decided improvement on the plan of singly folding. We wish our contemporary success, and hope it may find the new form satisfactory.

THE National Locomotive Works of Dawson & Bailey, at Connellsville, has turned out another of the six-wheel connected narrow gauge freight engines for the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Company. This makes the third engine of the kind built at the National Works for the above named railroad, the other two having been shipped a short time ago, and are now in use upon the road, giving, we learn, the highest satisfaction. One of these engines has hauled twenty-nine cars, of ten tons gross each, up a grade of eighty-five feet per mile. The Mogul has a 17 by 22 inch cylinder, and a driver 46 inches in diameter. The firm of Dawson & Bailey is gaining a wide reputation for the excellence of their engines.

A CRUELTY CASE.

Hearing Before Alderman Anderson—An Appeal to Court.

The hearing in the case of John Gilmore, charged before Alderman Anderson with cruelty to a horse, on oath of Michael Dean, agent of the Humane Society, was continued yesterday evening. Chas. McKenna, Esq., attorney for the defendant, asked that proceedings be quashed for the reason, as he claimed, that Gilmore had been previously arrested for the same alleged offense, and had a hearing and was discharged by Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny. He held also that no case had been made out, but that it had been proven that only necessary and not cruel whipping had been inflicted upon a balky horse.

Mr. Street, agent of the Humane Society, denied that the case had previously been tried by a magistrate, and stated that so far as the society or its agents were concerned they had nothing to do with the previous arrest. His attention had been called to the case by citizens of Allegheny, and on their reports alone this suit had been instituted. Mr. Street then reviewed the evidence and claimed that the cruelty complained of was proven fully by the witnesses for the defense, although that of the Commonwealth was stronger. He asked that in view of the extreme cruelty shown the full penalty allowed for a first offense, twenty dollars, be inflicted.

The alderman, after due consideration, announced a fine of twenty dollars, and stated that on this amount an appeal could be made. The defendant appealed and entered bail for court.

THE OAKLAND RAILWAY STOCK.

Very frequent complaints have been made to officers of the society against the Oakland Passenger Railway Company for the abuse of horses. The overloading of the cars as well as the working of crippled horses have been among the complaints. Agent Dean has given several warnings, and has only been repulsed by officers of the company. The warnings having been unheeded, Mr. Dean yesterday brought suit against two drivers, and hearings have been arranged to take place this afternoon before Alderman Anderson. We may state that the drivers protest that they are not to blame, and this is admitted by the Humane Society officers, but there is no law under which the company can be prosecuted.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Kate Fisher and Wonder, assisted by most of the Opera House company, performed "Mazeppa" last night in the approved traditional style. And to-night the same performance will be repeated, also every night this week; furthermore at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Variety being the spice of life, Trimble's is the place of all others to go for it. Queen and West are masters in their specialties; Bobby Dailey is an excellent imitator of our colored brethren, while the songs and sketches of Sadie Connelly are deserving of the applause they always win. Of Miss Clara Belmont, the Weston sisters, Cassim and Fritz and the other performers, our opinion has already been recorded. The programme is a good one, and will be repeated to-night.

Library Hall.

The lecture by Hon. Carl Schurz next Friday evening will doubtless attract one of the largest houses of the season. "Educational Problems" is the title of the lecture to be delivered by the eminent orator.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ROBERT MCELHERRON was sworn in as an officer of the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday.

THE committees of Pittsburgh Councils on Appeals and on City Property failed to meet last evening for want of a quorum.

A LAND slide occurred in the rear of the new fire engine house in the Thirty-sixth on Councils, to-day, and a portion of the stable wall was caved in.

REV. DERMITT, Chapiain of the jail, requests donations of books for the use of prisoners. He acknowledges the receipt of a valuable collection from Mr. R. A. Sellers.

DAVID HOGE, engineer at the Crucible Works, Allegheny, while oiling the machinery at the works yesterday, was caught in the belting and had a leg broken.

THE New York *Herald* says: The Pittsburghers are getting proud. They say that the Opera House and the Mayflons are not suited to one another. "Soo." Pittsburgh!

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Of woes unnumbered." * *

THE special committee of Councils appointed to consider and report a proposition as to a contract with the Monongahela (South Side) Water Commissioners, will meet to-day, in the City Attorney's office, with a committee from the Water Company.

THE Allegheny Street Railroad Committee, at a meeting last night, considered the petition of the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company for a charter, to run from the North Diamond, from East Diamond to Union avenue, and decided to report adversely.

JAMES ECOFF, a lad of ten years, fell from a wagon while it was proceeding along Penn avenue yesterday morning, and was run over by a milk wagon following. The boy suffered a fracture of the left leg, and was carried to his home and promptly attended by a surgeon.

"HERE, waiter! waiter!" called Mr. Rural, in one of our restaurants, "bring me some of Francis' potatoes." The waiter stared, and said he didn't think they had any. "Haven't any," said Mr. Rural; "haven't you know about your own brand, read that." And he pointed to this on the bill of fare, "Potatoes *a la Francais*."

ABOUT two o'clock this morning the front door of the Bank of Industry, on Fifth avenue, near Smithfield street, was found standing open. The patrolman on that beat, who made the discovery, summoned the cashier, who, after examining the premises, stated that no attempt had been made upon the vault.

JOHN MCGINLEY was found at two o'clock this morning lying on the sidewalk on Liberty street, near the Grain Elevator, with his right leg broken below the knee. An officer conveyed him to the Central Station on a stretcher, and Dr. McCoy was sent for. John served a term at the workhouse lately.

PROSECUTIONS have been entered before Mayor McCarthy against Joseph Priddy and Thomas Carr, saloon keepers, for selling liquor on Sunday. Hearings will be had this morning. The suits were brought by Wm. Day and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Emma Day, the latter alleging that the husband of the latter got some drinks Sunday at the establishment above-named and became intoxicated.

SHORTLY before eight o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the roof of the well known Rice's castle at the Point. A spark from one of the chimneys had ignited the shingles. An alarm was given from box 2, and the flames were extinguished without any difficulty and no loss. Indeed, except for the damage that might be done to the poor tenants, there would have been no loss had the building burned down.

A LARGE crowd of citizens attended the Board of Viewers yesterday when the announcements for that assessments for the Cryer street sewer were made. The cost $52,000, and all the portion of the city draining into it—extending to Kirkpatrick street, in the Thirteenth ward, and all of the hill district of the Sixth ward—has been assessed for it. The assessment on frontage on Try street is $5 50 per foot, while the price varies on all the other streets in the city.

THE Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce received a letter yesterday from Sergeant Rowe, of the Signal Service, containing the information that on account of the reduction for the Service becomes unavailable, it is the intention of the Chief of the Signal Service to establish stations on the Monongahela and other points, and cause daily reports to be made at the Chamber of Commerce, for the benefit of our coal and river men, the Chamber paying only the expenses of telegraphing.

THE *Evening Telegraph* was issued in a neater form, yesterday, and presented a neat appearance. This form, which has been adopted by many of the papers of the country, has its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand so nearly balanced that some of those who adopted the change afterward abandoned the octavo, and returned to the folio form. The *Telegraph* cuts the pages apart at the top, and pastes the two sheets together, which is a decided improvement on the plan of singly folding. We wish our contemporary success, and hope it may find the new form satisfactory.

THE National Locomotive Works of Dawson & Bailey, at Connellsville, has turned out another of the six-wheel connected narrow gauge freight engines for the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Company. This makes the third engine of the kind built at the National Works for the above named railroad, the other two having been shipped a short time ago, and are now in use upon the road, giving, we learn, the highest satisfaction. One of these engines has hauled twenty-nine cars, of ten tons gross each, up a grade of eighty-five feet per mile. The Mogul has a 17 by 22 inch cylinder, and a driver 46 inches in diameter. The firm of Dawson & Bailey is gaining a wide reputation for the excellence of their engines.

A Tramp Run Over by Cars.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a man named Thomas Agnew was run over at Walls' station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by a freight train, the wheels of several cars passing over his right leg and left foot, crushing both so badly that amputation will be necessary. He was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Agnew, it seems, was one of a party of tramps which left the city yesterday morning for the East. On reaching Walls' station, they attempted to board an eastward-bound freight train. In doing so, Agnew missed his hold and was hurled under the wheels of one of the cars. A cry was heard by his companions, who were already on the train, and seeing that their partner had met with an accident, they left the train and carried their injured companion to the station, whence he was sent to the hospital.

The Freight Car Robberies.

Many of the packages found by Chief of Police Ross on the premises of Patrick Monahan, of Allegheny, have been identified as the property of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. The silk and cutlery, however, evidently belong to the accused, as he has exhibited bills showing that he purchased the goods in Baltimore and in Liverpool. A hearing of the case will take place today. No other arrests have been made.

Hat Racks from $9 50 to $225 00,
at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s,
Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

It Has Been Discovered
That a genuine sacrifice of goods and an actual sale at less than manufacturers' cost, is for a few days going on at Nos. 42 and 44 Sixth street. Since the announcement of 65 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR for the entire stock the store has been a busy scene, and every one seems determined to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to get bargains. Saturday evening, March 27th, Mr. Nutting, C. O. D. Clothier, will positively close his business in Pittsburgh. His stock MUST BE SOLD, and goods must be turned into cash REGARDLESS OF LOSS.

Best and Cheapest Parlor Furniture
at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s,
Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Liberty street.

Fine Merchant Tailoring.
We again take occasion to recommend our gentlemen readers who are casting about for a proper place at which to leave their measure for a spring suit to the facilities possessed by Mr. E. Degel, No. 55 Smithfield street, for meeting their tastes. This gentleman has just received an extensive and elegant stock of the imported fabrics which he is prepared to cut artistically, make up neatly and durably and furnish to patrons at reasonable prices. Give his goods and prices an examination before leaving your order.

You can buy Parlor Suits
from $48 00 to $350, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

Headache.
It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. E. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. 7:ths.

For the Latest Styles
of Furniture go to WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

Never Give Up the Ship.
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup may cure you, as it has done others. It costs little, and can never harm. Price, 25 cents.

The Complete Poker Player
is the somewhat pretentious title of a manual of instruction in the principles of the great American game, which has recently been invested with fresh interest by the appearance of the "Schenck rules." The book referred to is laid out, and contains, besides the rules of the game, a table of the calculation of chances, wherein the value of a hand can be correctly estimated, directions on all controverted points, taken from *Wilkes' Spirit*, besides a great variety of other information of incalculable value to all who would obtain proficiency in this popular game. It is for sale by W. A. Gildenfenney, No. 68 Fifth avenue.

Side Boards,
Dining Tables, Dining Room Chairs, to suit all classes of purchasers, at
WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

An Excellent Article.
MRS. Winslow's Soothing syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind, colic and griping in the bowels.

You can buy Chamber Sets
from $35 00 to $650 00, at WILLIAM B. MCLEAN & Co.'s.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.
It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lazy and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of heating to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicine, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, TEXAS, May 10th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year, at this time, was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and continued giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and healthy. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines. WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.
DR. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dear Sir: I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery, in connection with your Pellets, and must say that n